1964 • SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA

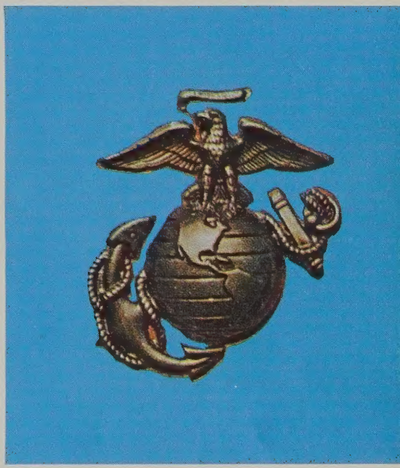
MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

THIRD BATTALION, PLATOON 340

Drill Instructor

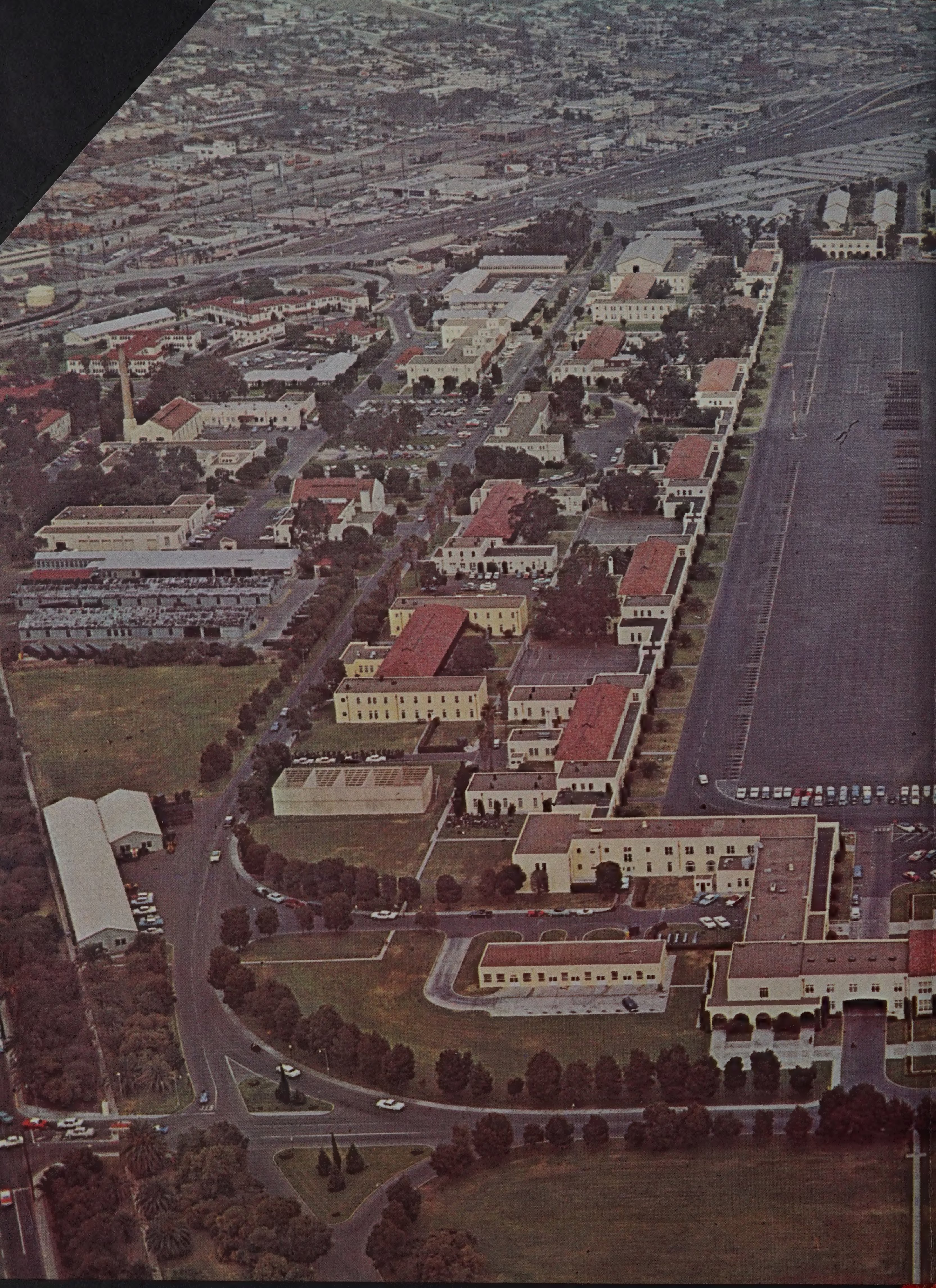
MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

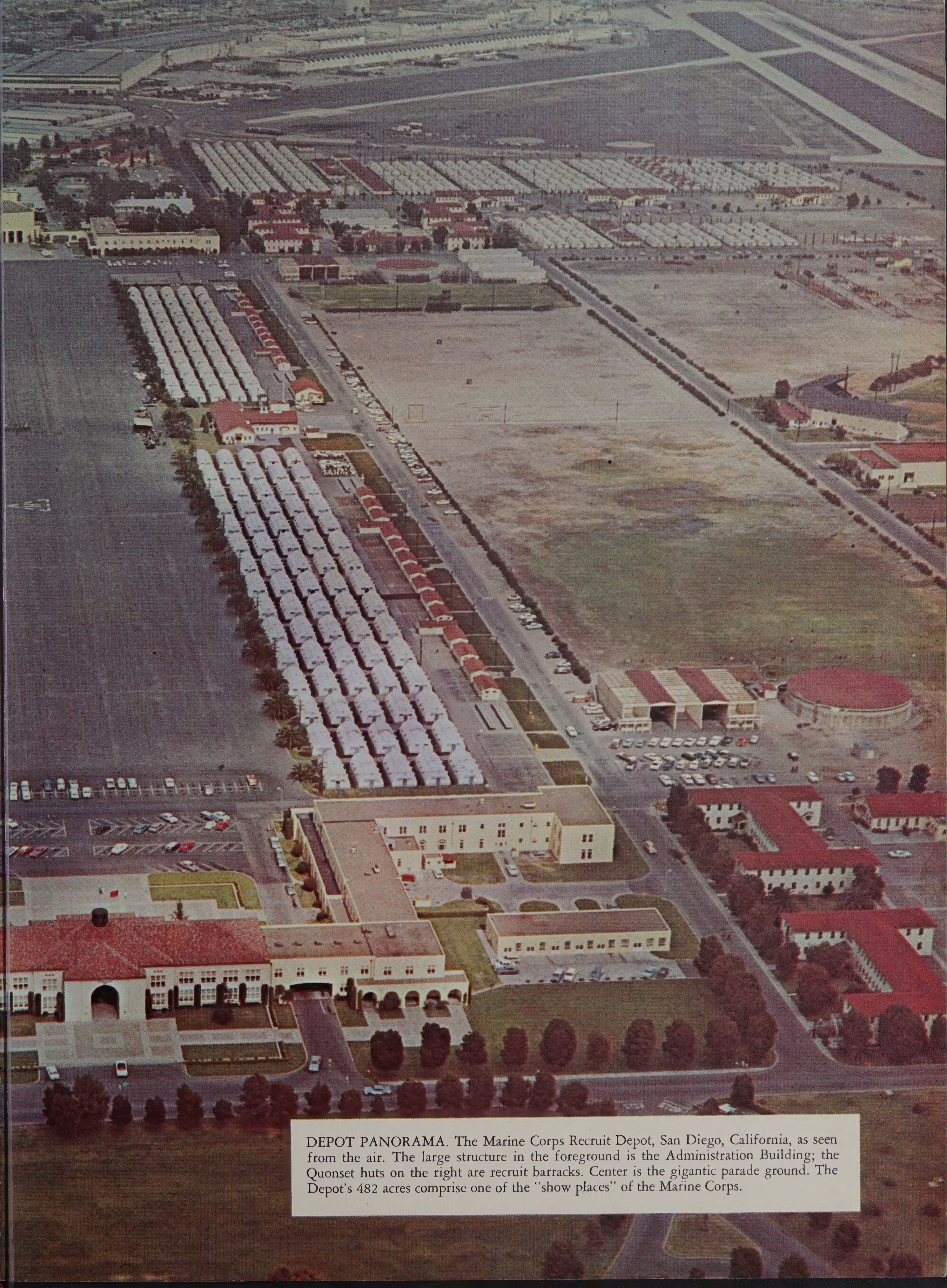
SAN DIEGO



CALIFORNIA

Recruit Guide





DEPOT PANORAMA. The Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, as seen from the air. The large structure in the foreground is the Administration Building; the Quonset huts on the right are recruit barracks. Center is the gigantic parade ground. The Depot's 482 acres comprise one of the "show places" of the Marine Corps.

MAJOR GENERAL BRUNO A. HOCHMUTH

COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

MAJOR GENERAL BRUNO A. HOCHMUTH, a combat veteran, with over 28 years' service, became Commanding General of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, on 15 November 1963.

Born in Houston, Texas, he was graduated from Texas A & M College, and was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in July 1935.

The general joined the Sixth Marines in San Diego, December 1936, and in August the following year sailed for Shanghai, China. He served briefly with the Sixth Marines, then joined the famed Fourth "China" Marines for a period of over two years.

Returning to the United States in September 1940, he was attached to the 7th Defense Battalion. The following February he embarked with the battalion for American and British Samoa.

During World War II he saw action in the campaigns in Saipan and Tinian as Assistant Operations Officer with the 3rd Amphibious Corps. Later he served as Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion, Fourth Marines, 6th Marine Division during some of the most bitter fighting in the Okinawa campaign.

As Executive Officer of the Fourth Marines, General Hochmuth made the initial landing on Japan, August 29, 1945, following the end of World War II.

In 1957 he served as Chief of Staff at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, and in 1959, while still serving there, was promoted to Brigadier General. Briefly thereafter the General served as Commanding General of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot and later as Commanding General of the Recruit Training Command.

Prior to his assumption of the current command of the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Major General Hochmuth served as Deputy Chief of Staff (Research and Development) at Headquarters Marine Corps in Washington, D. C.

COLONEL GEORGE T. FOWLER, USMC
COMMANDING OFFICER, RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT

COLONEL GEORGE T. FOWLER was commissioned a second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps upon graduation as a distinguished military student from the University of Wyoming in 1939. During his career he has served as an infantry platoon commander; on sea duty; as an antiaircraft group commander in World War II; as an infantry battalion commander with the First Marine Division in Korea and in several high level operations and logistic staff assignments.

He was an antiaircraft battery commander on board the battleship USS North Carolina at Guadalcanal in the early phases of World War II. Later he participated as an Antiaircraft Group Commander with the Fleet Marine Force in the amphibious assault landings on Tarawa and Tinian.

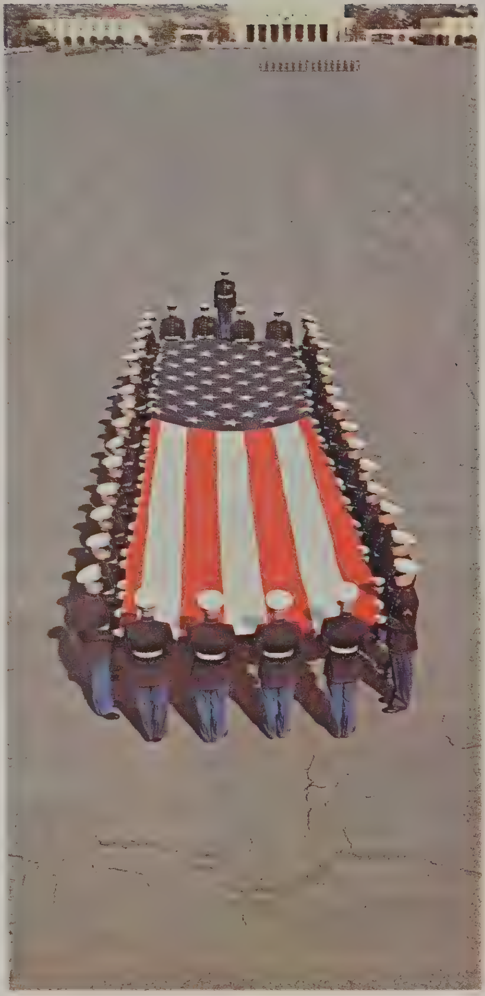
Colonel Fowler is a distinguished pistol shot and was rifle team Captain of the 2d Marine Division, Marine Corps Championship team of 1948. Later in that year he served as a truce observer with the United Nations Commission, under Swedish Count Bernadotte, in the Palestine war.

At the start of the Korean War Colonel Fowler headed the mobilization plans section, G-3, Plans and Policies, Headquarters Marine Corps. He later commanded the 1st Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division in Korea. In 1956 he was again assigned to Headquarters Marine Corps where he served as Head of the Logistics Plans and Operations Branch, G-4. During this tour of duty, he was assigned as the Marine Corps Logistics Representative to the Joint Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Colonel Fowler reported to the Recruit Training Regiment in September 1963 after a tour of duty at the Amphibious Training Command, Pacific Fleet. While at this command he served as Course Director for the Navy's Senior Foreign Officers Amphibious Warfare Course and Later as Chief of Staff. He is a graduate of the Marine Basic and Senior Schools and of the Naval War College.

STOP

Morning Colors Ceremony



Folding the Flag

Two-Blocked

Headquarters,
Recruit Training Regiment

American Spirit Honor Medal

Honor, Initiative, Loyalty

and

High Example to Comrades in Arms

AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL

The American Spirit Honor Medal is a medallion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N.Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, display outstanding qualities of leadership best expressing the American Spirit—Honor, Initiative, Loyalty, and High Example to Comrades in Arms. This medallion has also been accepted by the Department of Defense for the promotion of closer ties between the Armed Services and the Civil Communities of the continental United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.

Color Guard

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

THE MENTAL AND MORAL QUALITIES of the United States Marine have been tested constantly since the birth of the nation. All through the long history of the Marine Corps there are examples, both in war and peace, of his versatility, trustworthiness, singleness and tenacity of purpose, courage, faithfulness and self-sacrifice.

The rich tradition of the Corps dates back to November 10, 1775, when it was established by the Continental Congress. In the Revolutionary War, the Marines fought against the British Fleet on the ships of John Paul Jones, and made their first amphibious landing on the beaches of the Bahamas in 1776. Marines ended their war with the Mediterranean pirates when they planted the Stars and Stripes over the pirate stronghold of Derne, in Tripoli, after a six-hundred-mile march across the desert of North Africa. In the War of 1812, they fought on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie, and were with General Jackson behind the barricades at New Orleans.

They defeated the Seminole Indians in the dense swamps of Florida in 1836, and fought under General Scott in the Mexican War of 1846-48. Their first visit to Japan came in 1854 as guard detachments from the ships of Commodore Perry's fleet. Under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, U.S.A., Marines captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

Honor Guard

They fought savages in Formosa in 1867, and stormed the barrier forts of Korea in 1871. During the Spanish-American War, a single battalion of Marines held the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, against 6,000 Spaniards, while other Leathernecks distinguished themselves at the Battle of Santiago and with Dewey at Manila. They helped quell the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, and from then on until World War I, men of the Corps campaigned in the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to protect American lives and property.

On the battlefields of France, Marines were called "Devil Dogs" by the Germans because of their courage and tenacity of attack. In the first World War, the Fourth Brigade of Marines took part in five operations as part of the famed Second Division of the A.E.F.—Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and the Meuse-Argonne. Marine units were decorated six times by the French during these campaigns.

The interim between world wars found the Marines engaged in developing the technique of amphibious warfare and in their traditional pursuits around the globe, from guarding the U. S. mails to fighting bandits in Nicaragua.

World War II saw the men who wear the eagle, globe, and anchor valiantly defend Wake Island and Bataan and then spearhead the amphibious landings across the Pacific . . . in the Solomons, at Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, to name a few. Following the war, Marines found a new type of service—duty with United Nations Forces in Korea.

The United States Marine Corps, rich in tradition and world-famed for its battle record and esprit de corps, plays an important role as the nation's "force-in-readiness" to help keep the peace throughout the world today.

The Grinder

Depot Headquarters

SAN DIEGO RECRUIT DEPOT

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARINE CORPS base at San Diego was initiated by the late Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, USMC, in July 1914. He recognized in the harbor and environs of San Diego a strategic point where Marines could be trained for expeditionary duty, and where they could be ready to go aboard ship with all of their stores and equipment for transport to areas in the Pacific where their services might be needed.

The first troops moved into the partially completed barracks from a camp in Balboa Park in December 1921. The practical construction was completed in 1924. Much of the land was reclaimed from San Diego Bay, including that portion comprising Lindbergh Field and the adjacent shore area.

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot has, over the years, been the home of the famed 4th and 6th Marine Regiments, the site of many specialized schools, and a recruit training center.

During World War II it served as a Training Center, Supply Depot and Embarkation Point for thousands of Marines who conquered the Japanese in the Pacific. Approximately 222,300 Marines passed through the portals of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot during those years.

The Depot's post-war mission encompasses both basic and advanced schools training. A Recruit Training Regiment has direct responsibility for the training of recruit Marines, the young men who volunteer for duty with the Corps.

During the eleven-week schedule of recruit training, the new enlistees are carefully indoctrinated in the manner of performance of duty of a Marine.

To the recruit facing his initial weeks of training, the most important man is his Drill Instructor, a specially selected noncommissioned officer, chosen for exception leadership ability and military experience. It is through the DI that the raw recruit begins his transformation into a Marine.

The Marine recruit training cycle is chronologically divided into three phases: initial training at the Depot, rifle range at Camp Matthews for thorough training in marksmanship and familiarization with basic weapons, and advanced recruit training at the Depot.

Immediately following completion of recruit training at the Depot, the young Marines are assigned to advanced infantry training at Camp Pendleton, California. Following four weeks of individual combat training at Pendleton, they are transferred to shore stations, to Fleet Marine Force units for duty both overseas and within the continental United States, or to schools for specialized training.

Some return to the Depot for further training with the Sea School, Communication-Electronics School Battalion, or Field Music School.

The Depot also offers facilities in general education, courses of study leading to procurement of high school diplomas, and all of the correspondence courses from the Marine Corps Institute and United States Armed Forces Institute in vocational and professional training. These include university extension courses.

Each year, thousands of new Leathernecks enter the Marine Corps. These men receive their initial training at one of two places. Those in the eastern part of the United States go to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, South Carolina. Those who come from the Middle West and West are sent to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego, California.

The modern Marine Corps is a team which operates on land, at sea, and in the air. It utilizes the latest developments in training and equipment. But it retains the "esprit de corps" that was tradition over a century before General Pendleton envisioned the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

Depot Theatre

Depot Chapel

32
33
34
35
37
38
M1

Camp Matthews

MARINE C
THEAT

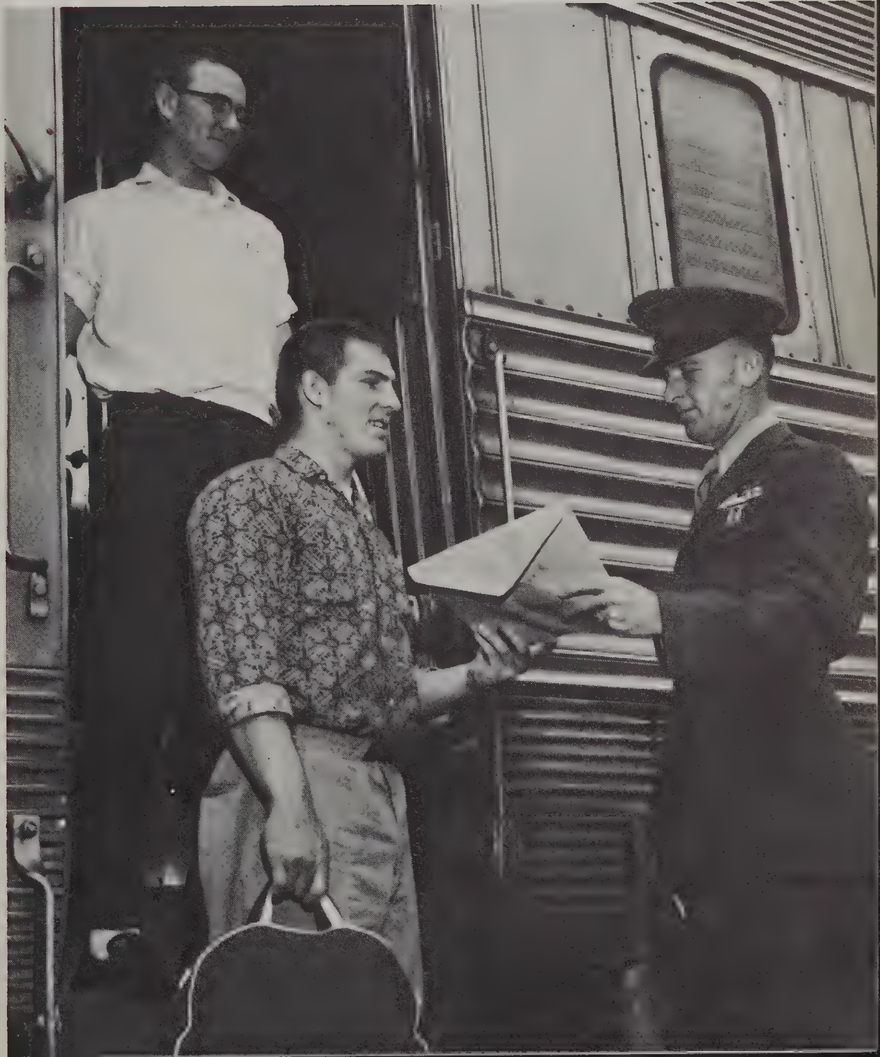
Graduation Day

Proud Parents

USMC
RIFLE
DRILL

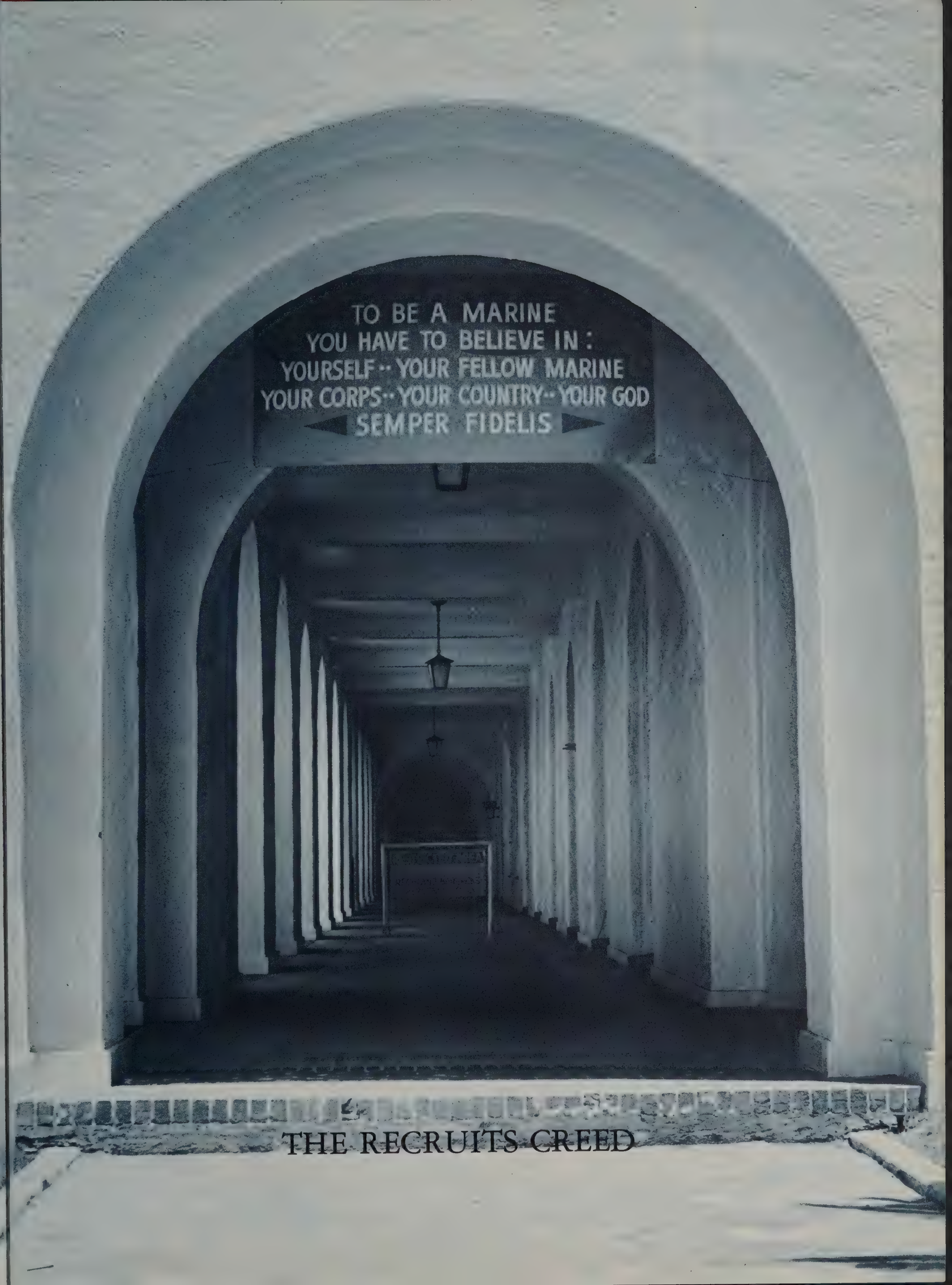
Honors

ARRIVAL IN SAN DIEGO



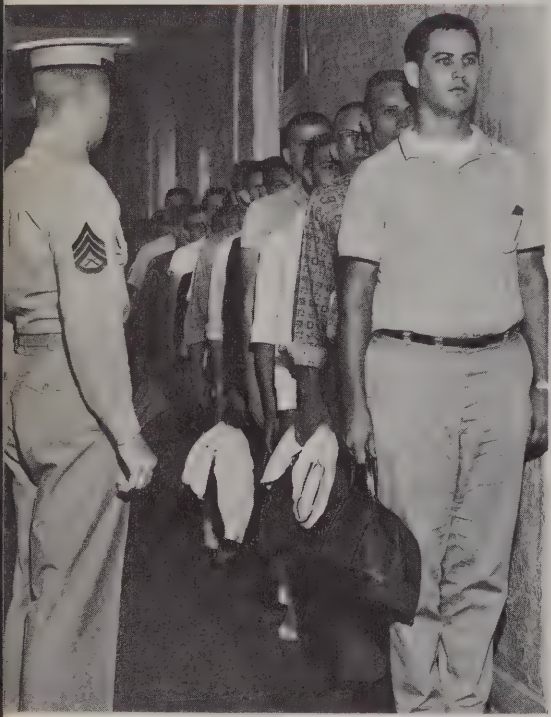
RECEIVING BARRACKS

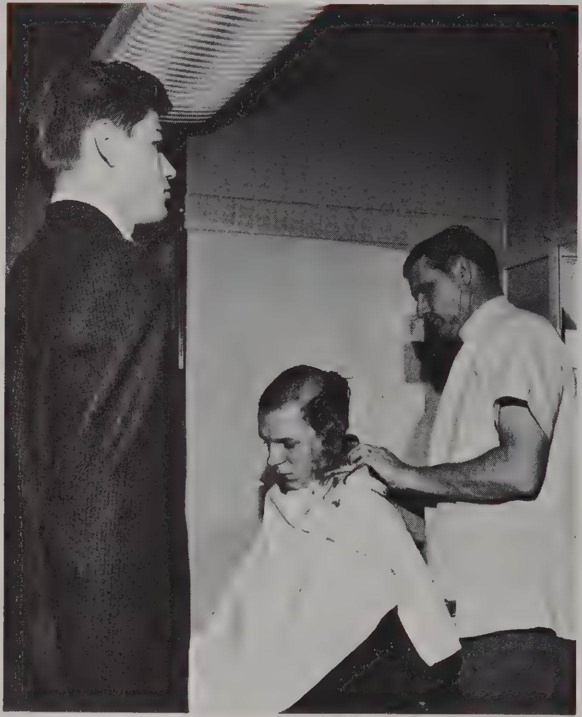
RESTRICTED AREA
RECEIVING BARRACKS
KEEP OUT

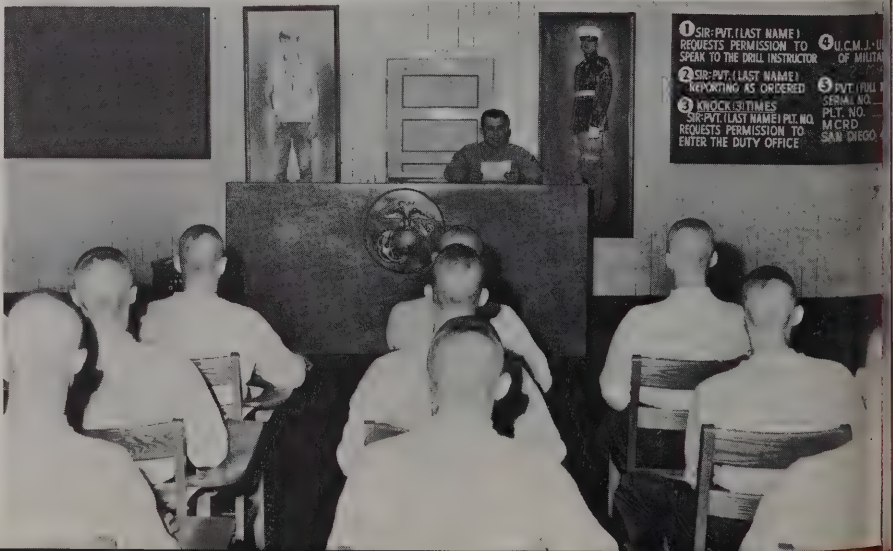

TO BE A MARINE
YOU HAVE TO BELIEVE IN:
YOURSELF -- YOUR FELLOW MARINE
YOUR CORPS -- YOUR COUNTRY -- YOUR GOD
SEMPER FIDELIS

THE RECRUITS CREED

RECEIVING BARRACKS, PROCESSING AND INDOCTRINATION






① SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) REQUESTS PERMISSION TO SPEAK TO THE DRILL INSTRUCTOR
② SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) REPORTING AS ORDERED
③ KNOCK (3) TIMES SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) PLT. NO. REQUESTS PERMISSION TO ENTER THE DUTY OFFICE
④ U.C.M.J. · U OF MILITA
⑤ PVT. (FULL SERIAL NO. PLT. NO. MCRD SAN DIEGO

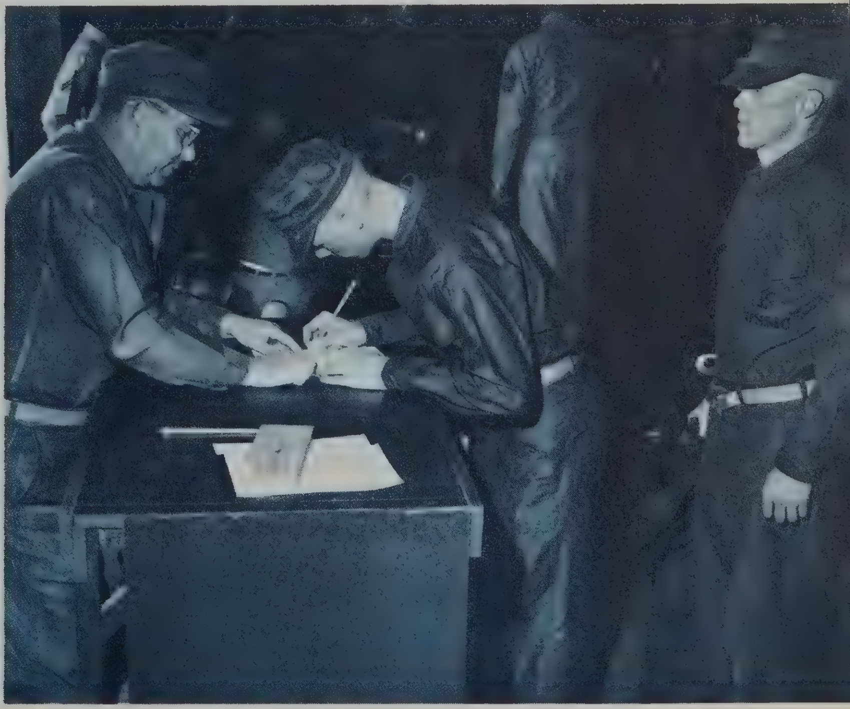
U.S. MARINE CORPS
U.S. MARINE CORPS
U.S. MARINE CORPS

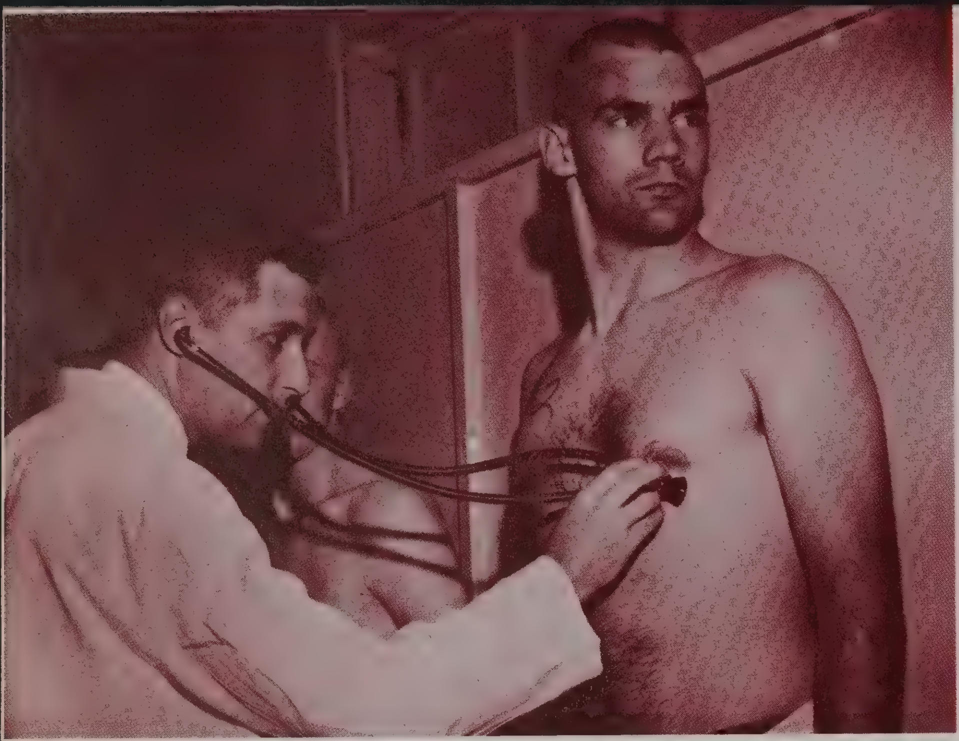
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
MARINE CORPS
U.S. MARINE

SENDING CIVVIES HOME AND CLOTHING ISSUE

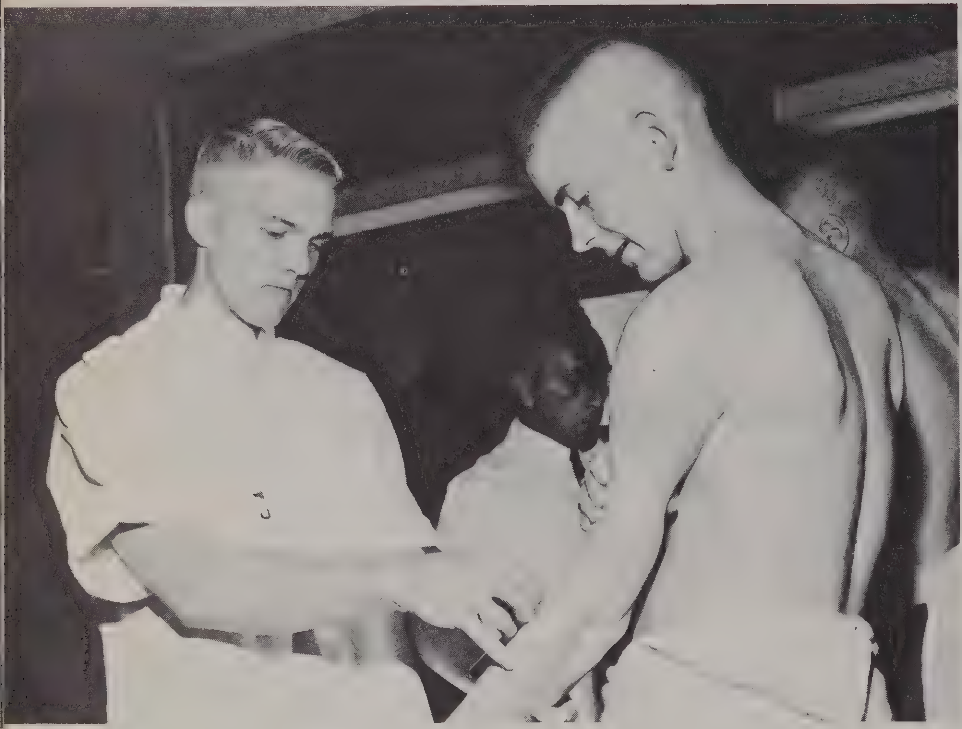
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
MARINE

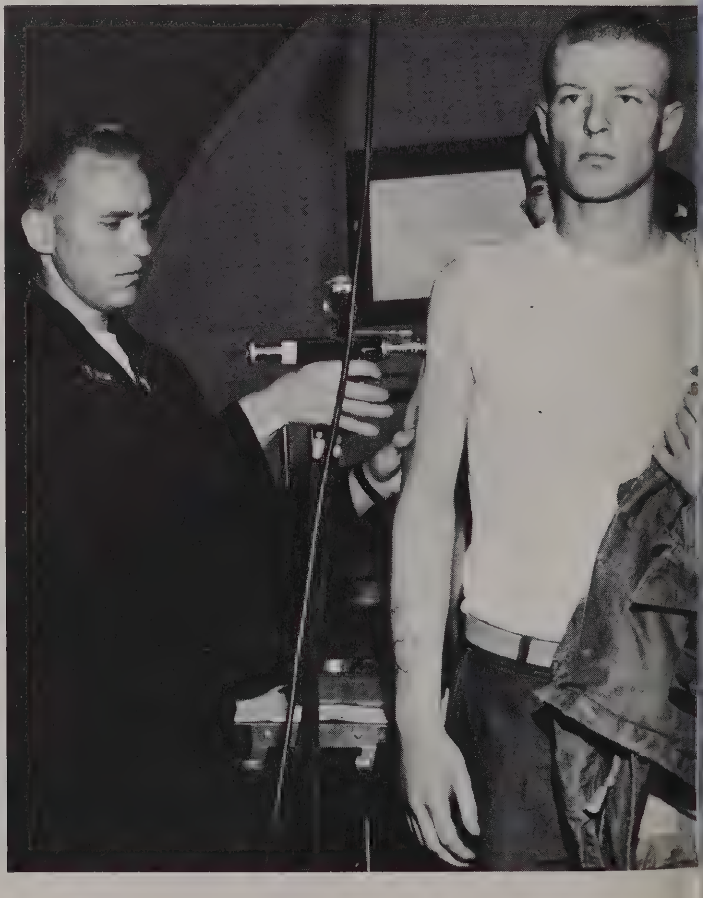
UP

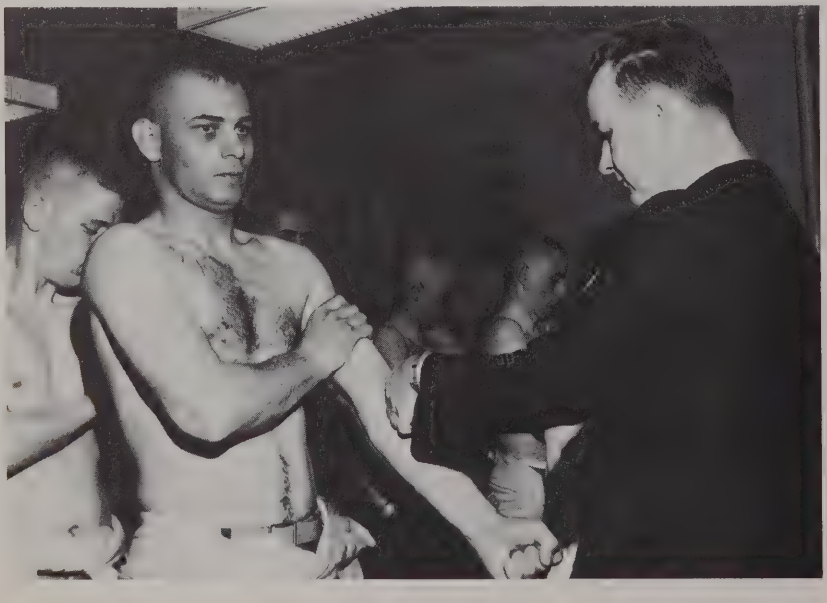


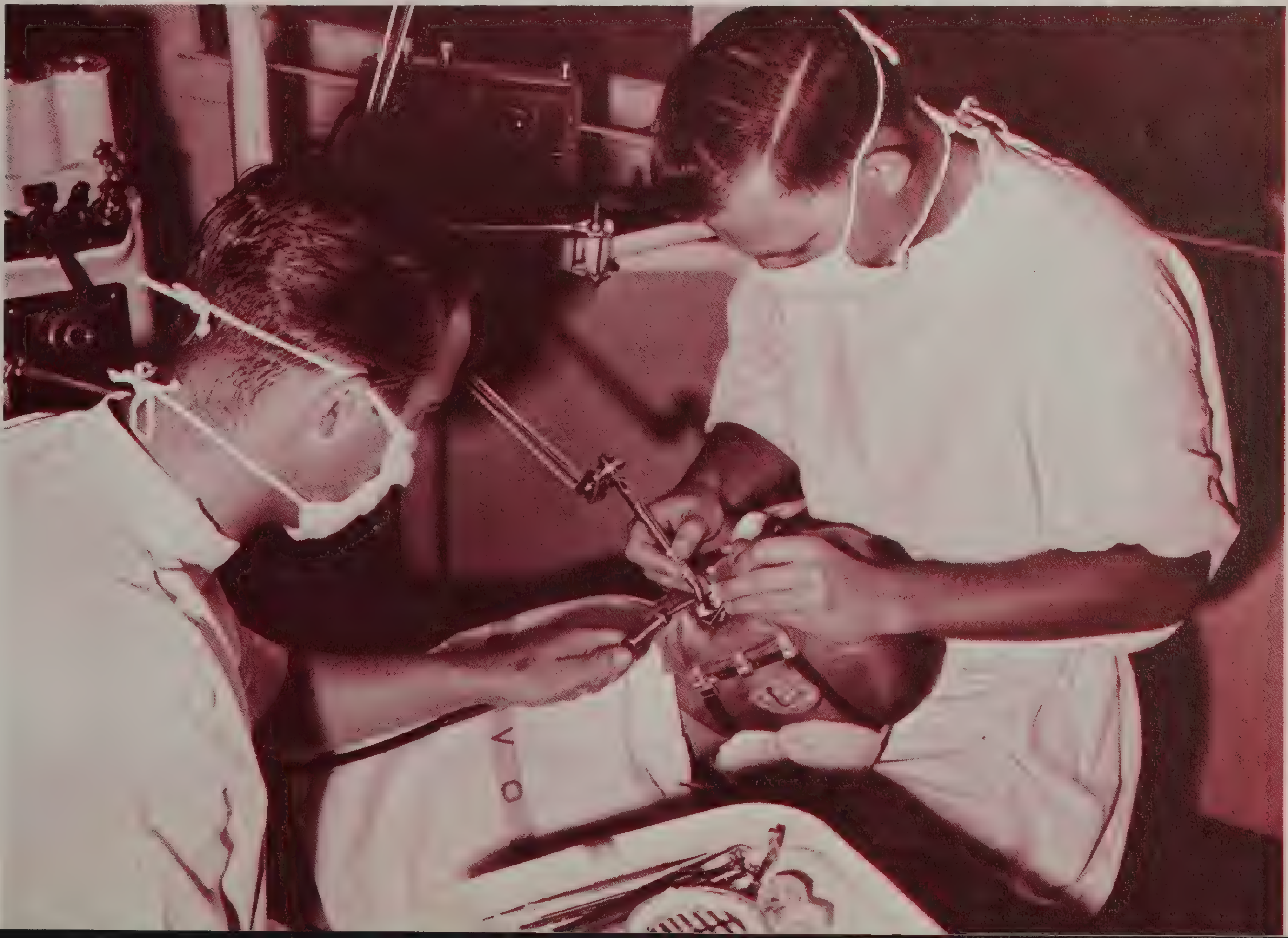


MEDICAL EXAM
AND
DENTAL EXAM



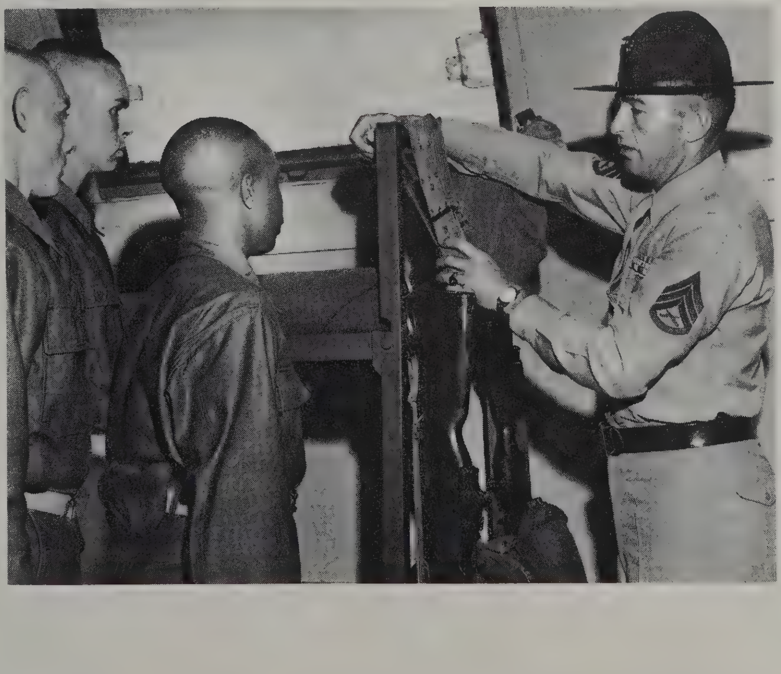


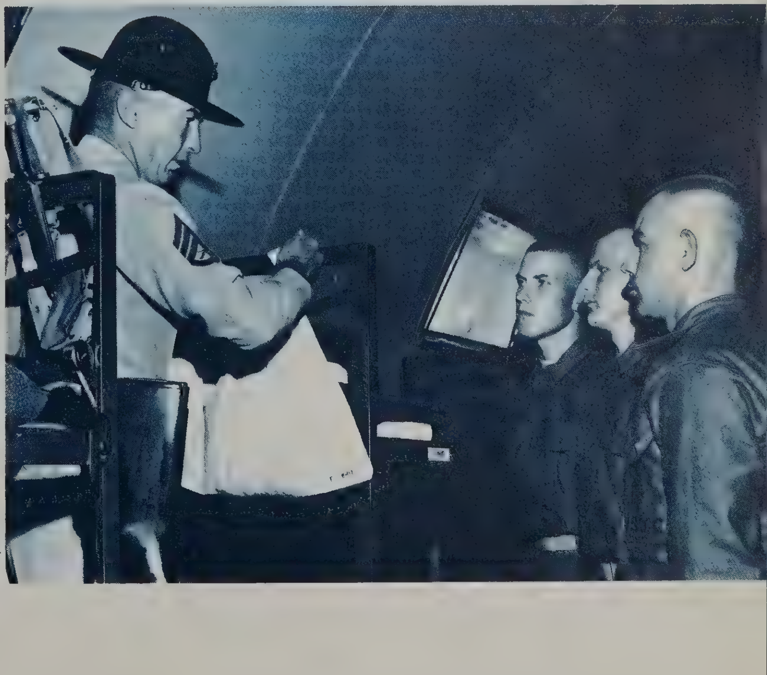


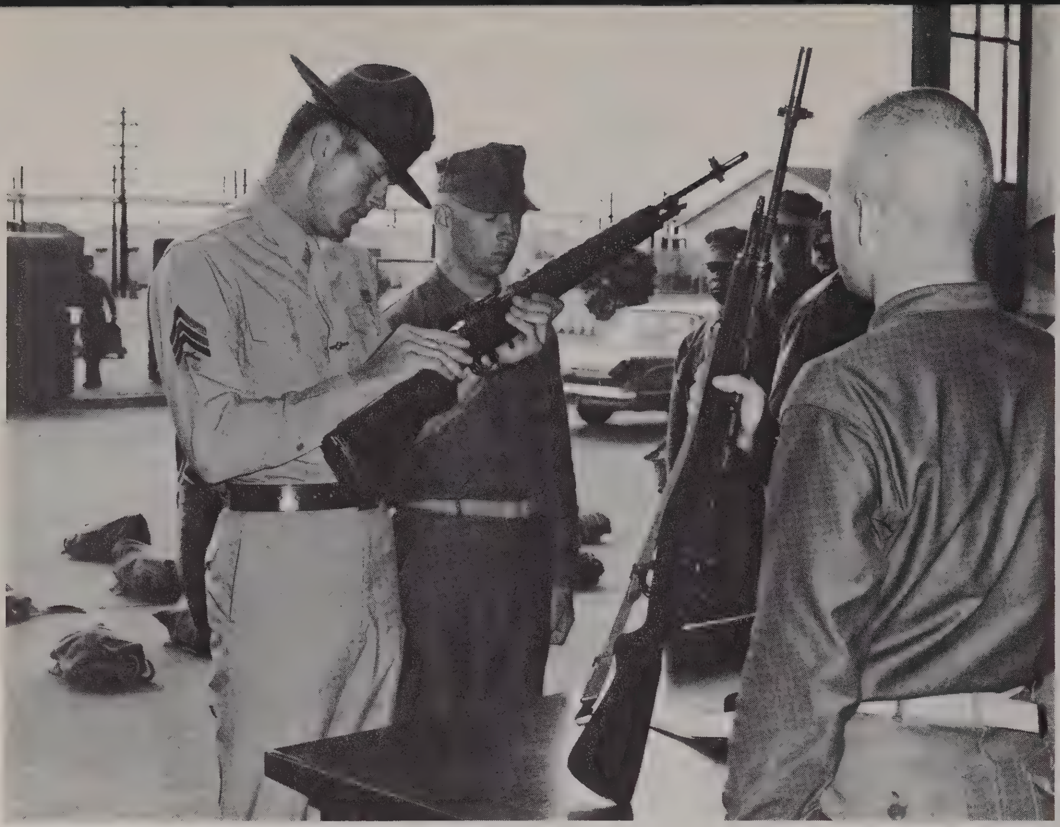


RECRUIT HUTS

MOVING IN







RIFLE AND FIELD EQUIPMENT ISSUE

THE STRAIGHT DOPE

M M DAY
MON
TUES
WED
THUR
RAINING
SC
PLATOON
WEEK
ACTIVITY
PLACE

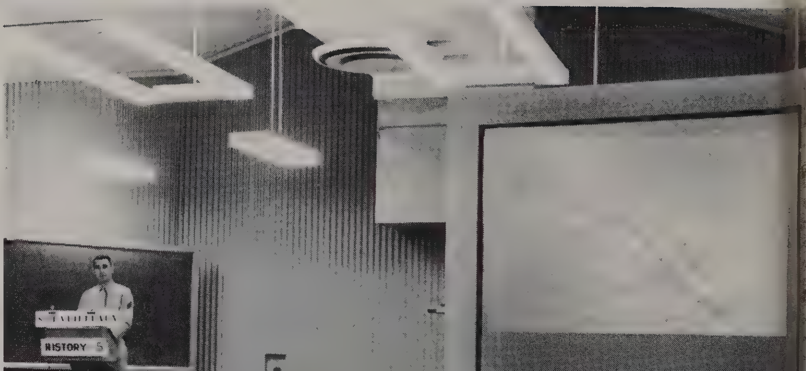
CLOSE ORDER DRILL INSTRUCTION

RIFLE INSTRUCTION

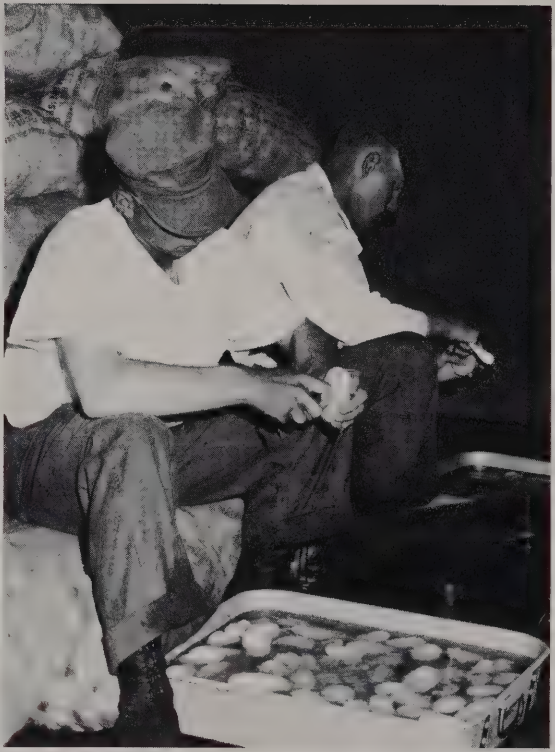
RIFLE INSTRUCTION

SGT. VEILLEAUX
HISTORY 4
BOXER REBELLION - 1900

CLASSES



SWIMMING TEST & INSTRUCTION



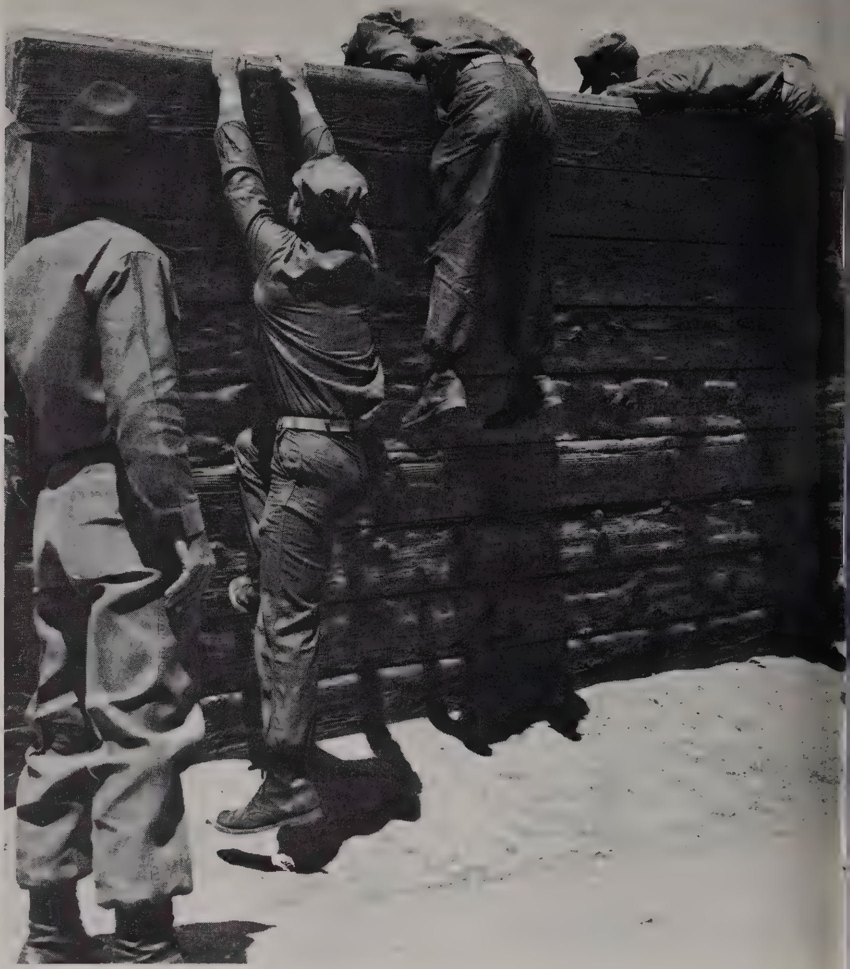
MESS DUTY

CHOW TIME

TAKE ALL YOU WANT...
BUT EAT ALL YOU TAKE
MEN

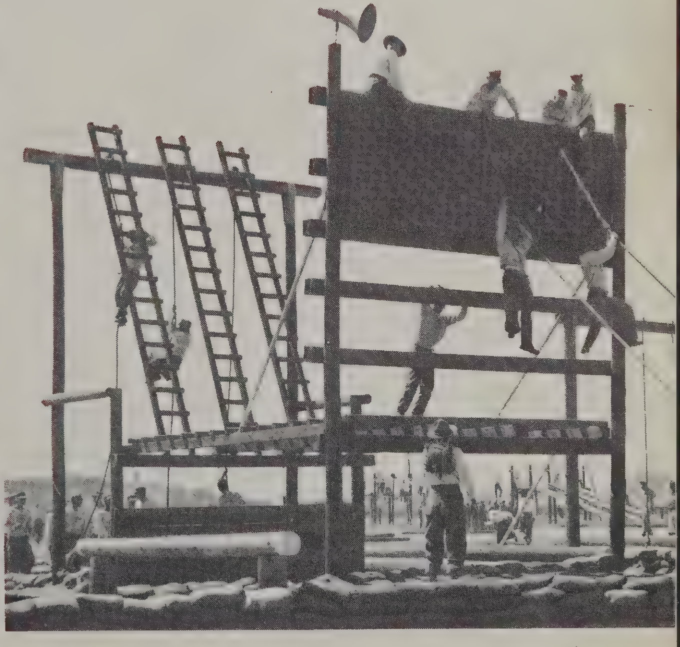
CHOW

NAVY CROSS
MILK

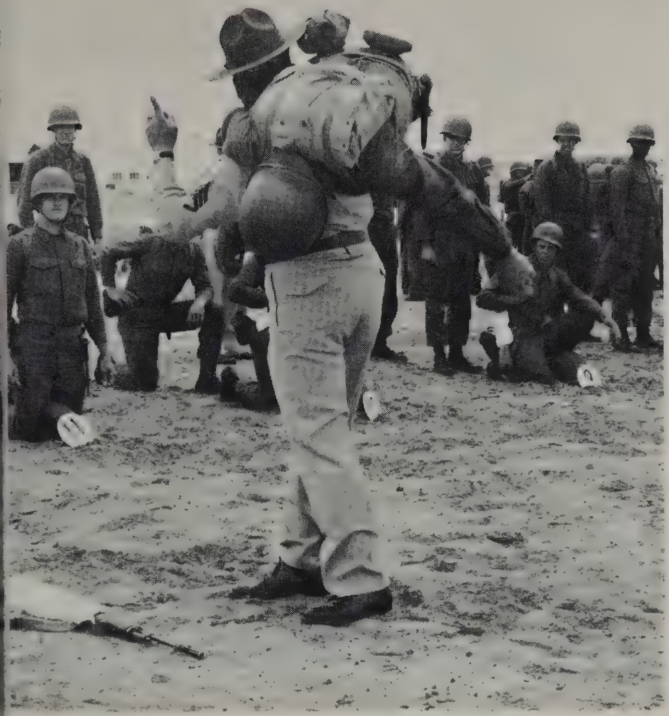


CONDITIONING COURSE

CONDITIONING COURSE

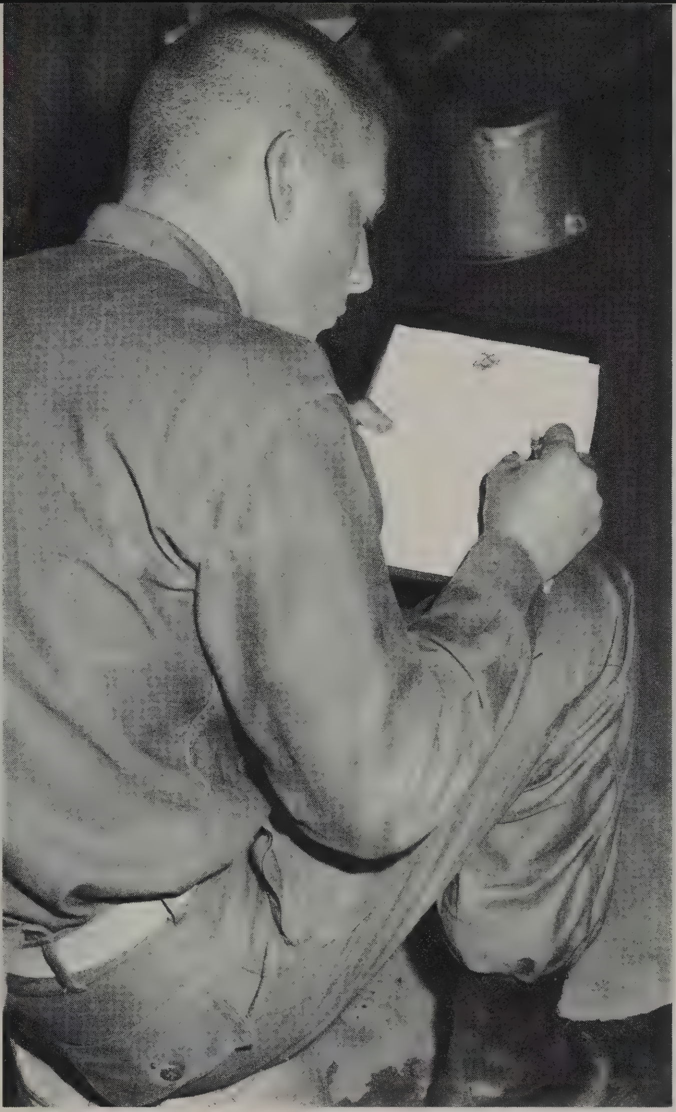


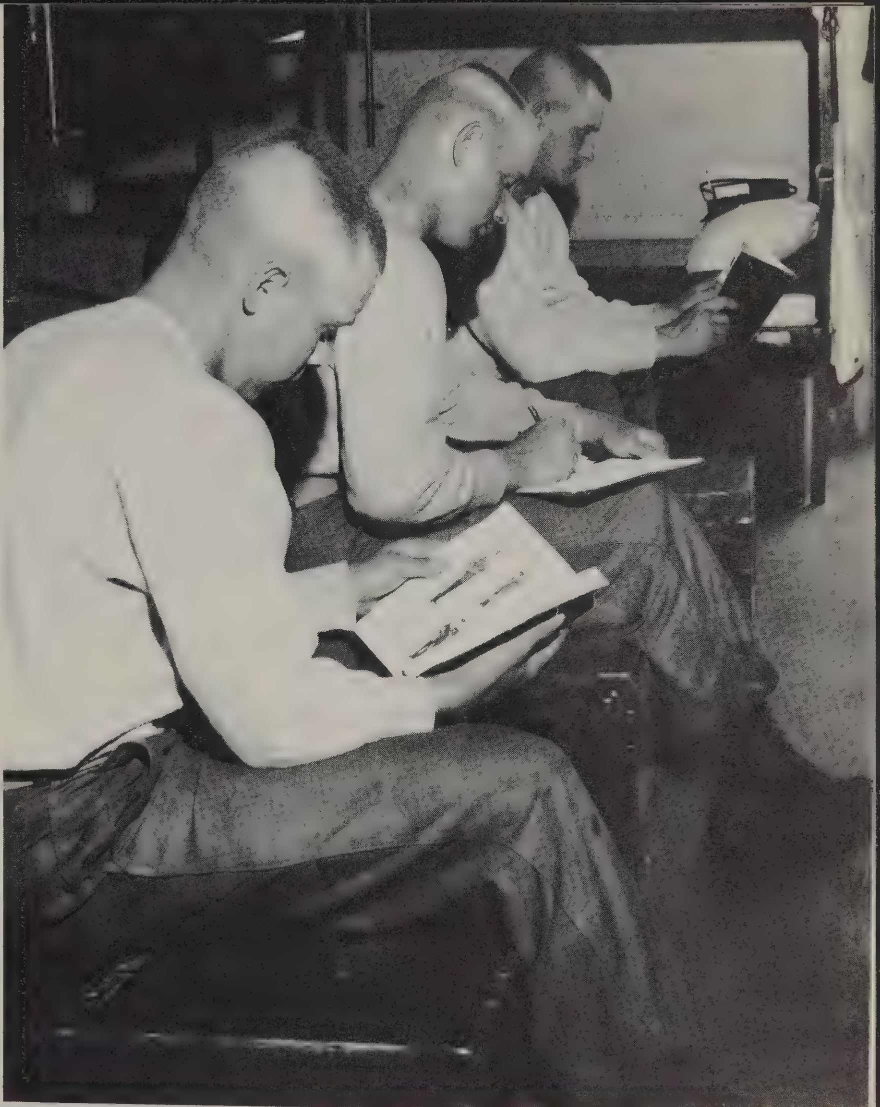
ENDURANCE COURSE AND LOG DRILL



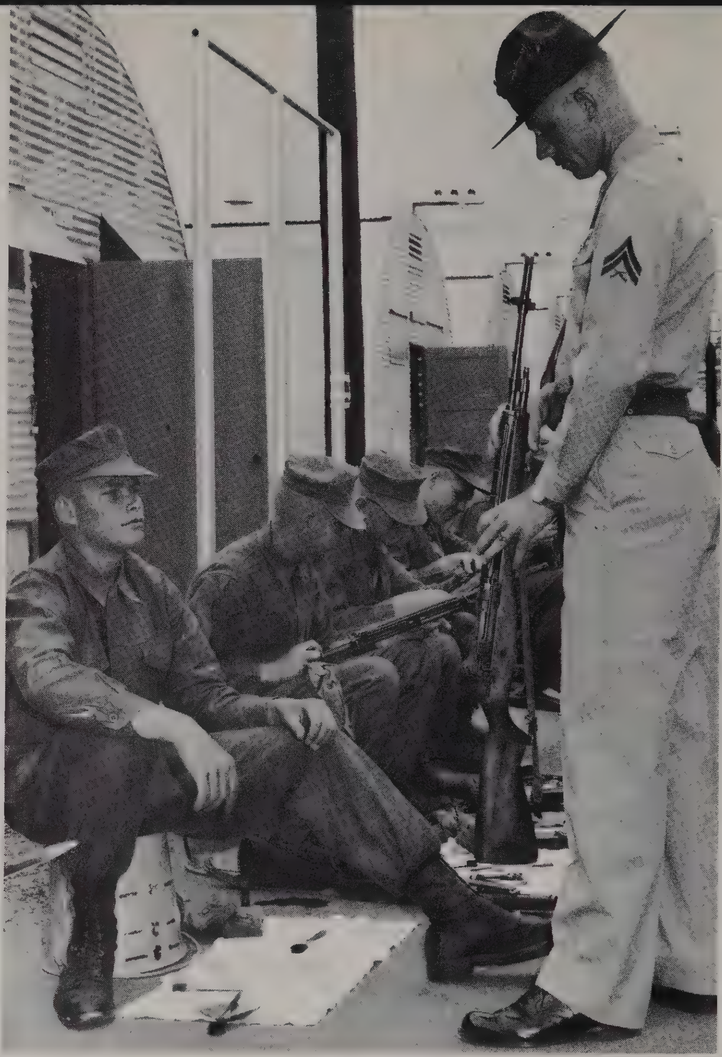
COMBAT READINESS TESTING

PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTING





FREE TIME



MORE FREE TIME

WASH DAY

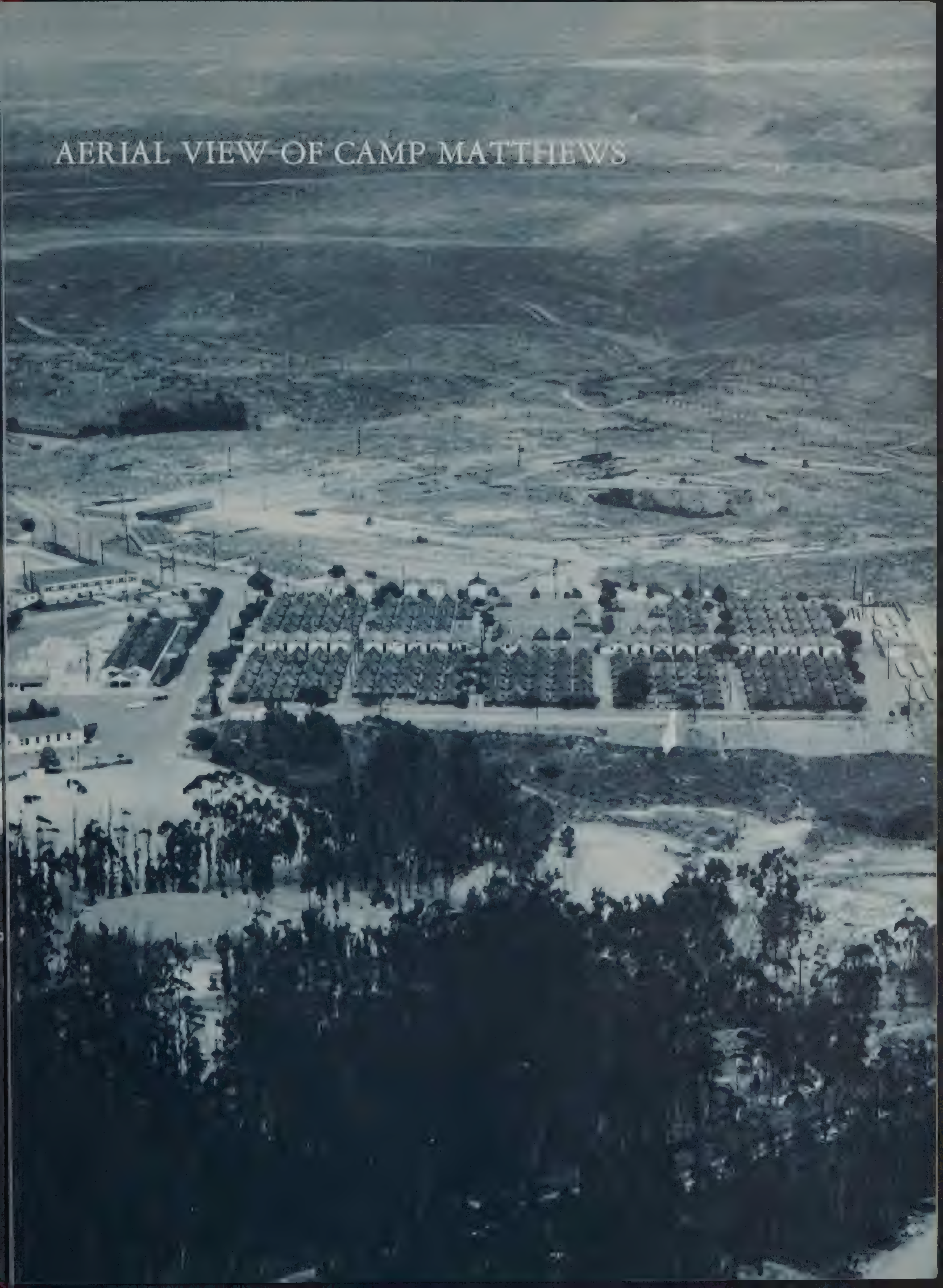
OLY HOLY HOL

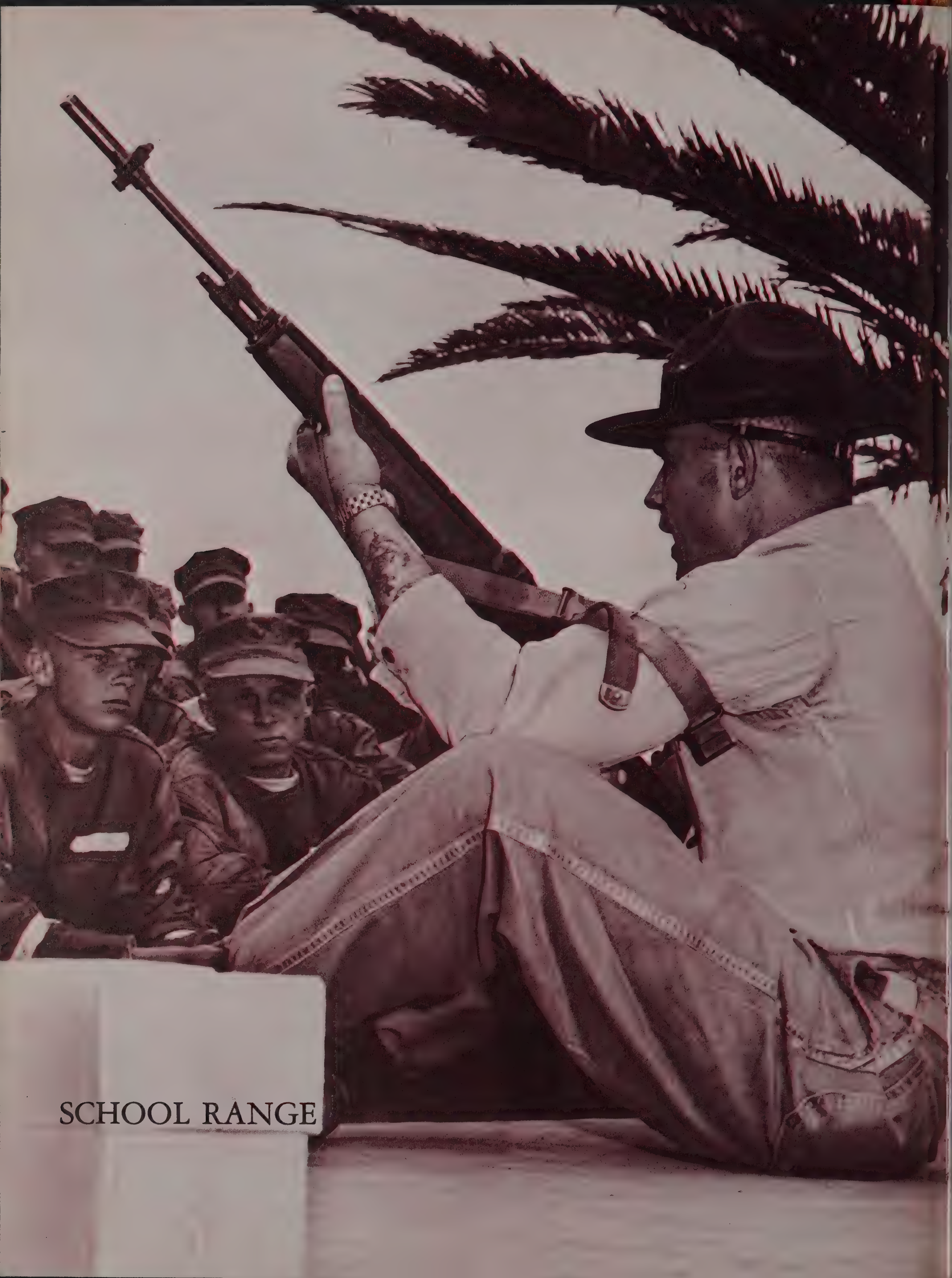
CATHOLIC COMMUNION

USMC
USMC
USMC

SEVENTH WEEK INSPECTION

AERIAL VIEW OF CAMP MATTHEWS





SCHOOL RANGE

SCHOOL RANGE

TRIANGULATION

moves the
target
WIND-GAGE RULE
One click of the windage knob moves the strike of the bullet 1 inch on the target for each 100 yards of range.
200 YARDS SLOW P.M. MON.
DATE
ELEV USED
12-0
CORRECT ELEV
ZERO WIND
WIND VEL.
WIND DIRECTION
SCORE
REMARKS
300YDS
"D"
TA

HOLDING AND SQUEEZING

MAKING AND MARKING TARGETS

RIFLE EXPERT

RIFLE SHARPSHOOTER

RIFLE MARKSMAN

66
63

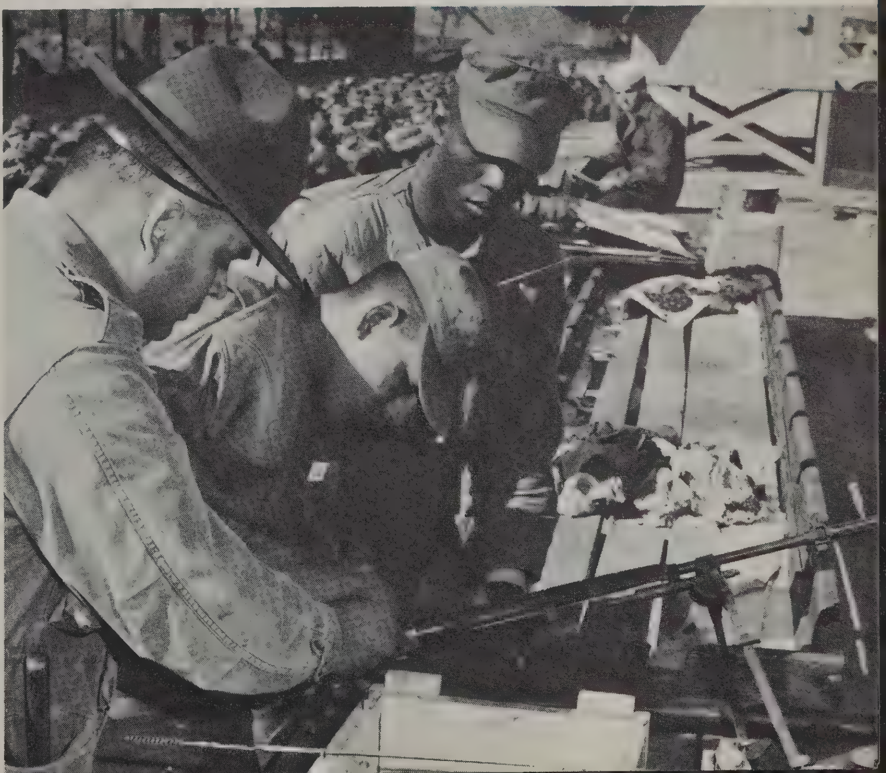
RECORD DAY

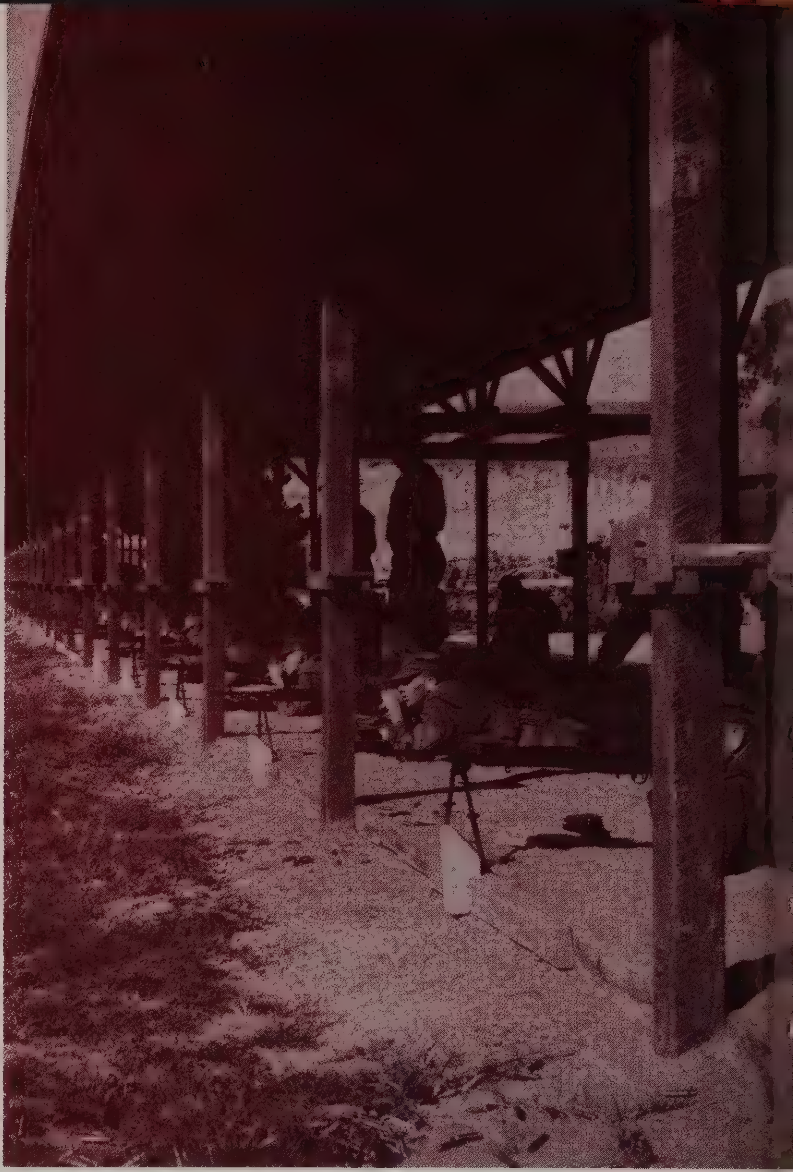
29
29
27

FIRE THE CORRECT WAY
FINGER WELL
THUMB LEVEL
FIRM EQUALIZED GRIP

.45 CALIBRE PISTOL

AUTOMATIC RIFLE





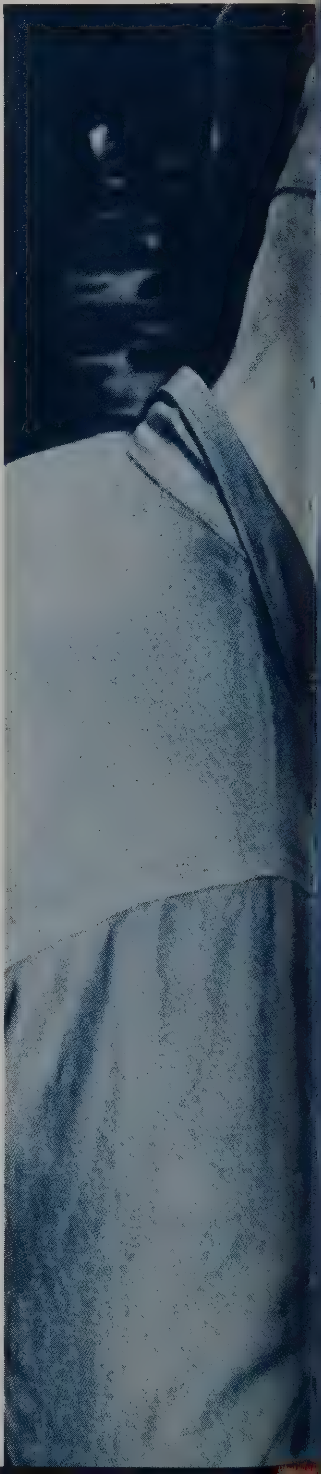
AUTOMATIC RIFLE

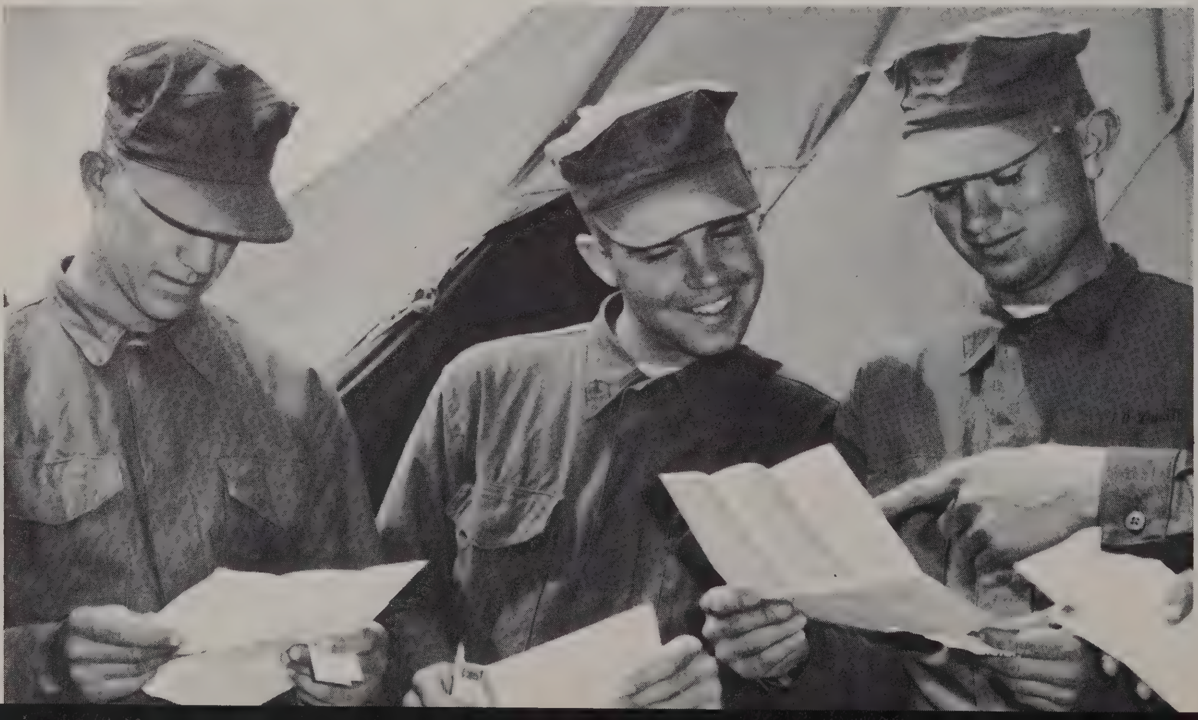
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

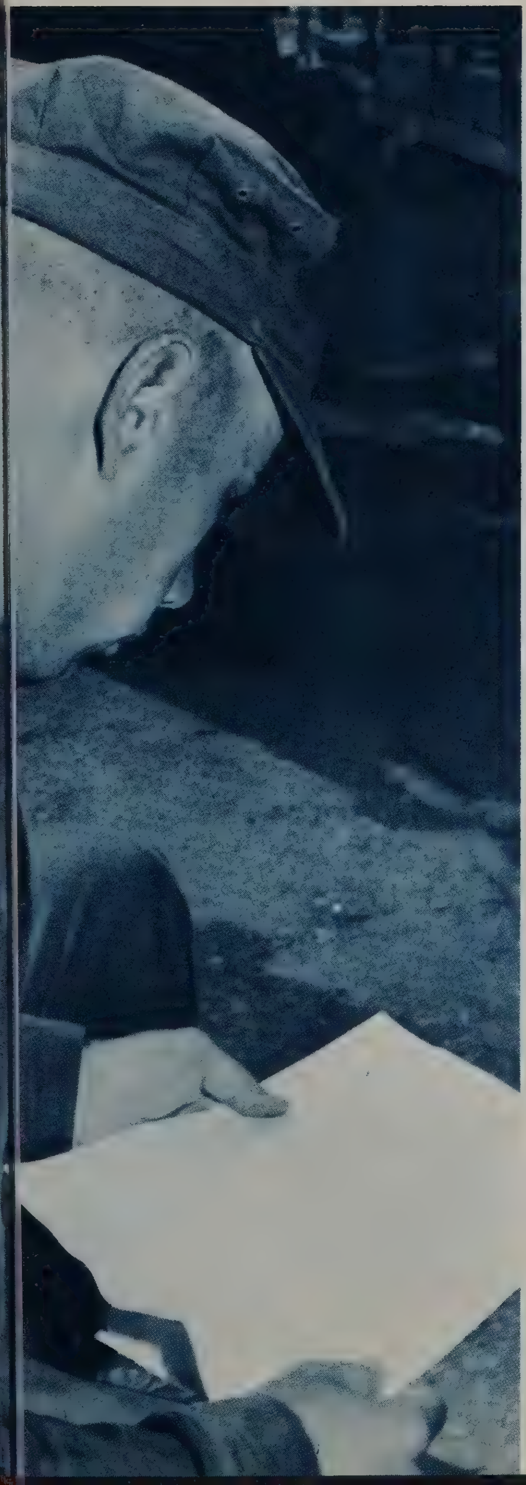
HIKING FROM THE RANGE

RECRUIT TRNG. REGT.
RESTRICTED AREA

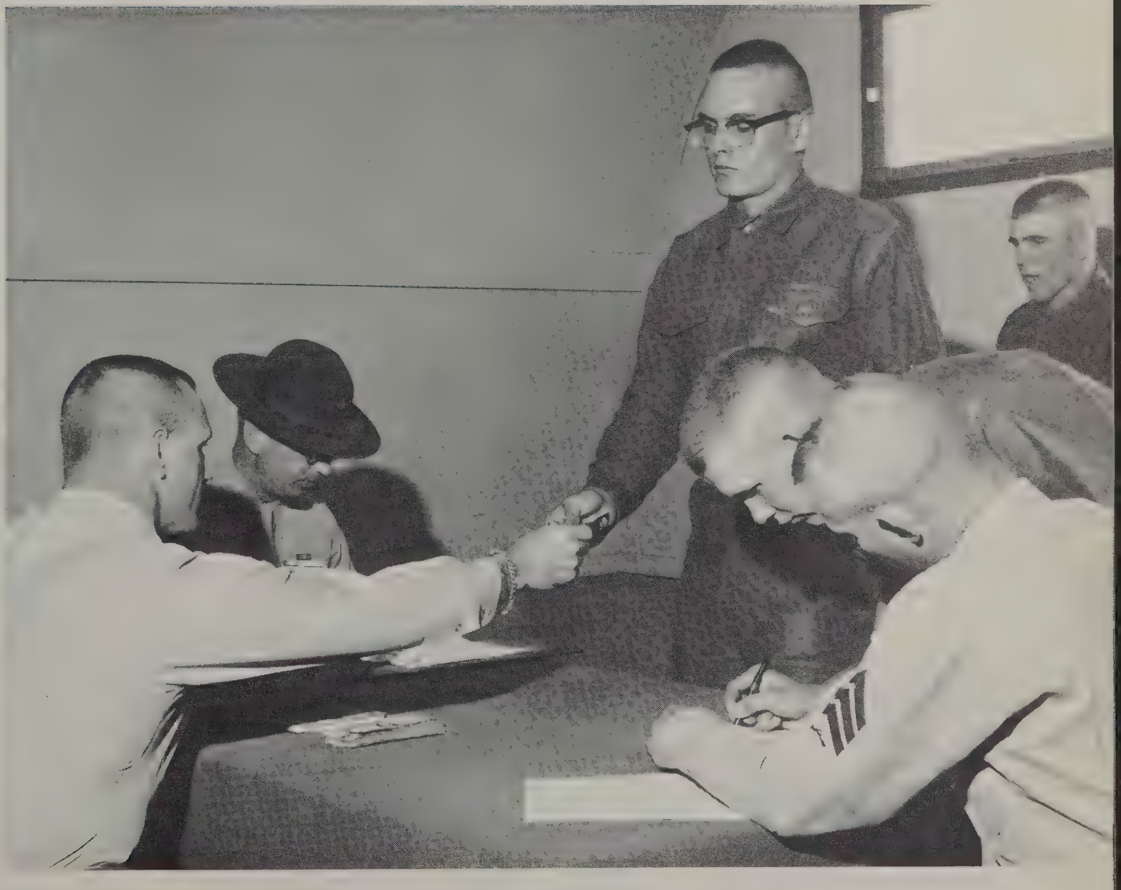
TENT CAMP







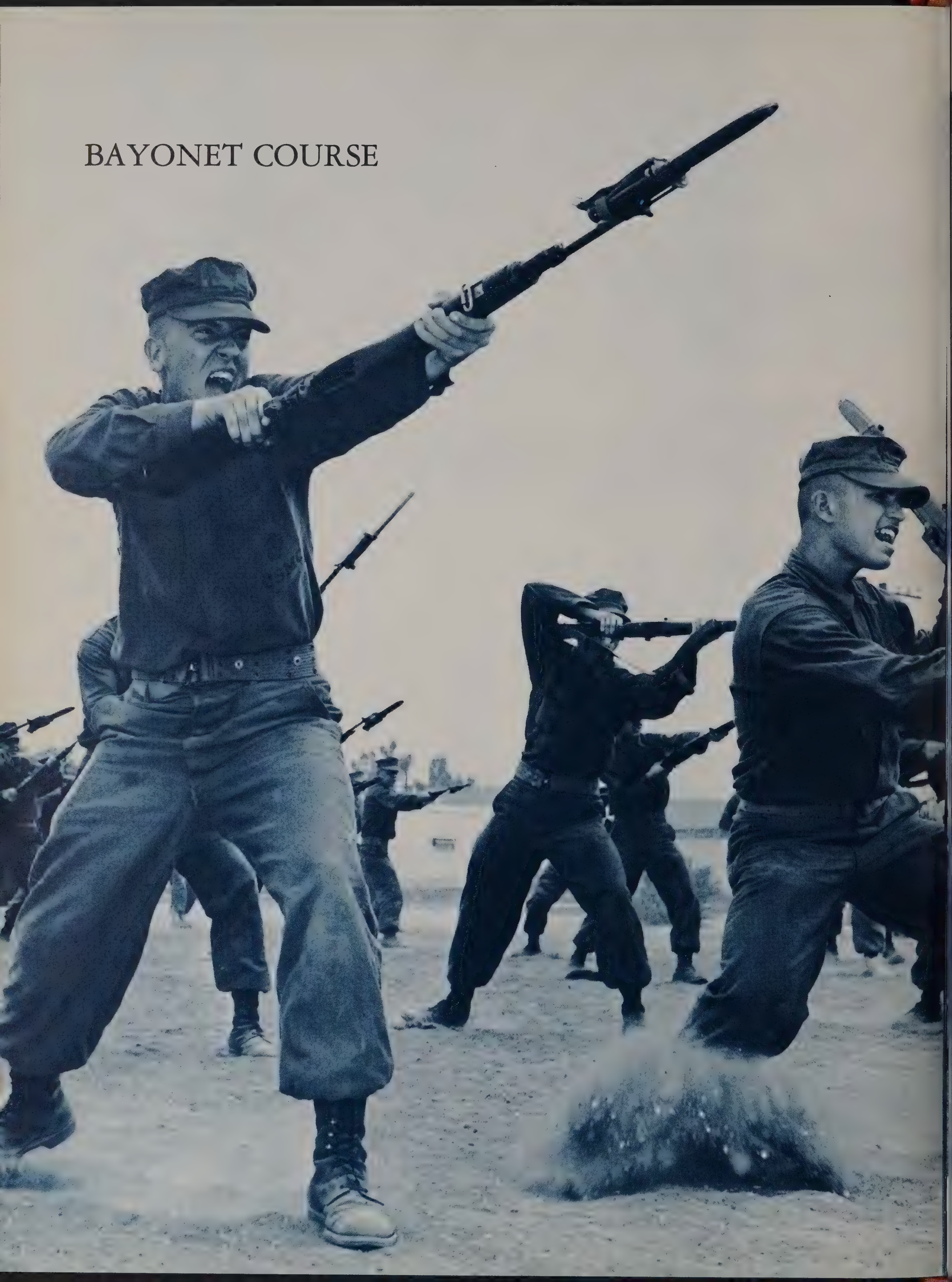
PAY CALL AND MAIL CALL



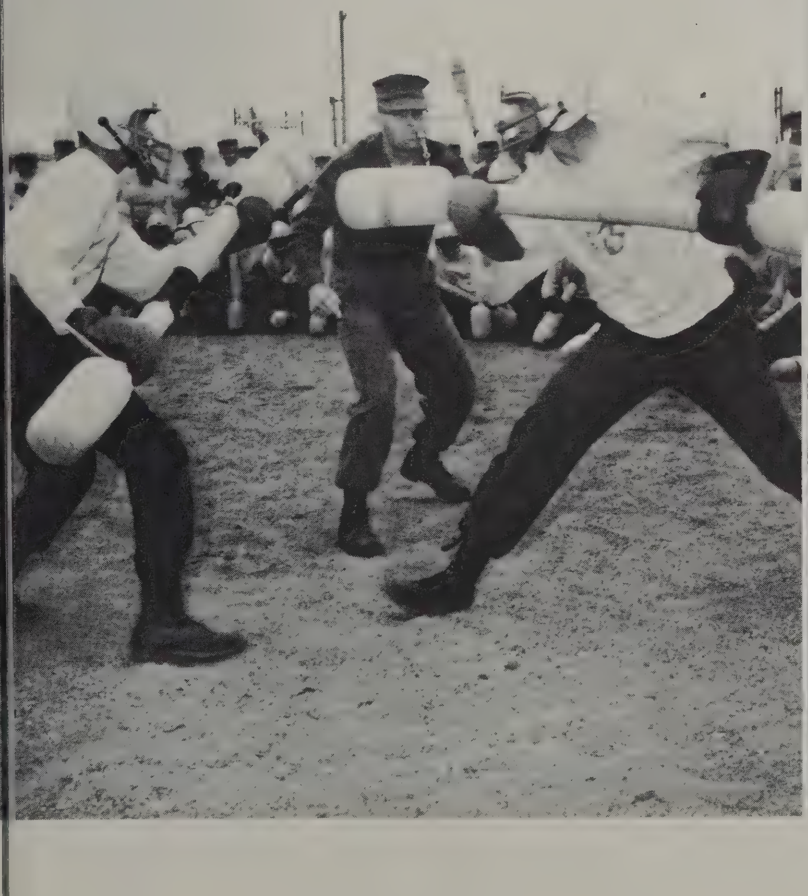
TAILOR
.OTHES
RE

CLOTHING ALTERATIONS

BAYONET COURSE

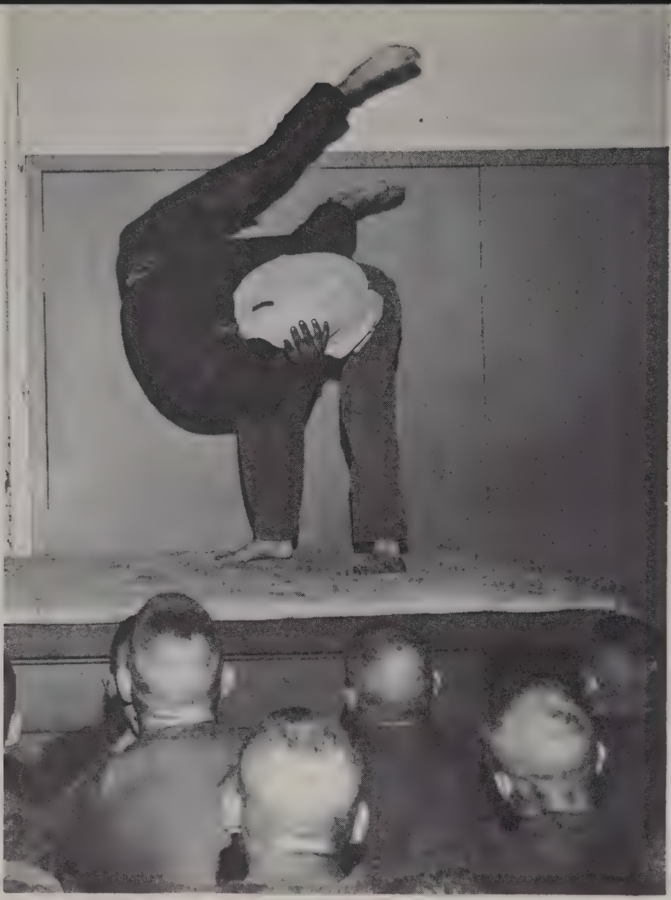


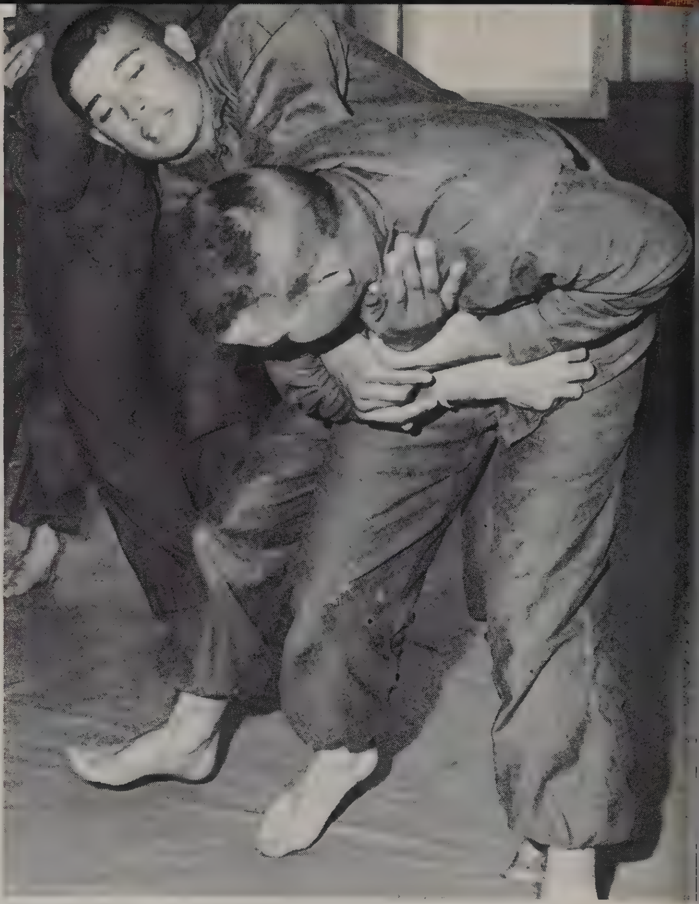
BAYONET COURSE



OVERNIGHT BIVOUAC

USMC

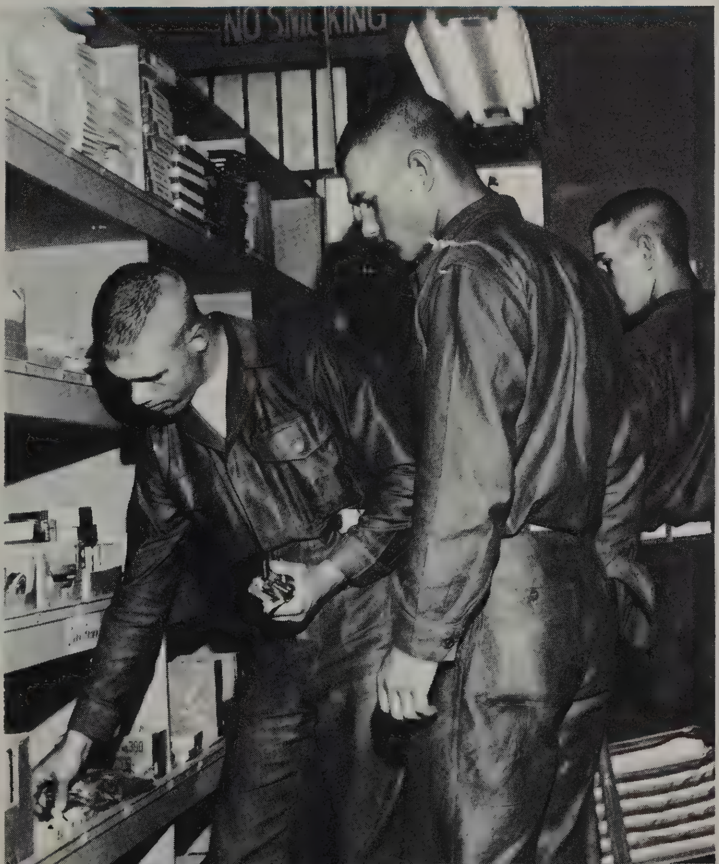




HAND TO HAND COMBAT

EARS
VERTEBRAE

RECRUIT EXCHANGE



SUNDAY ATHLETICS

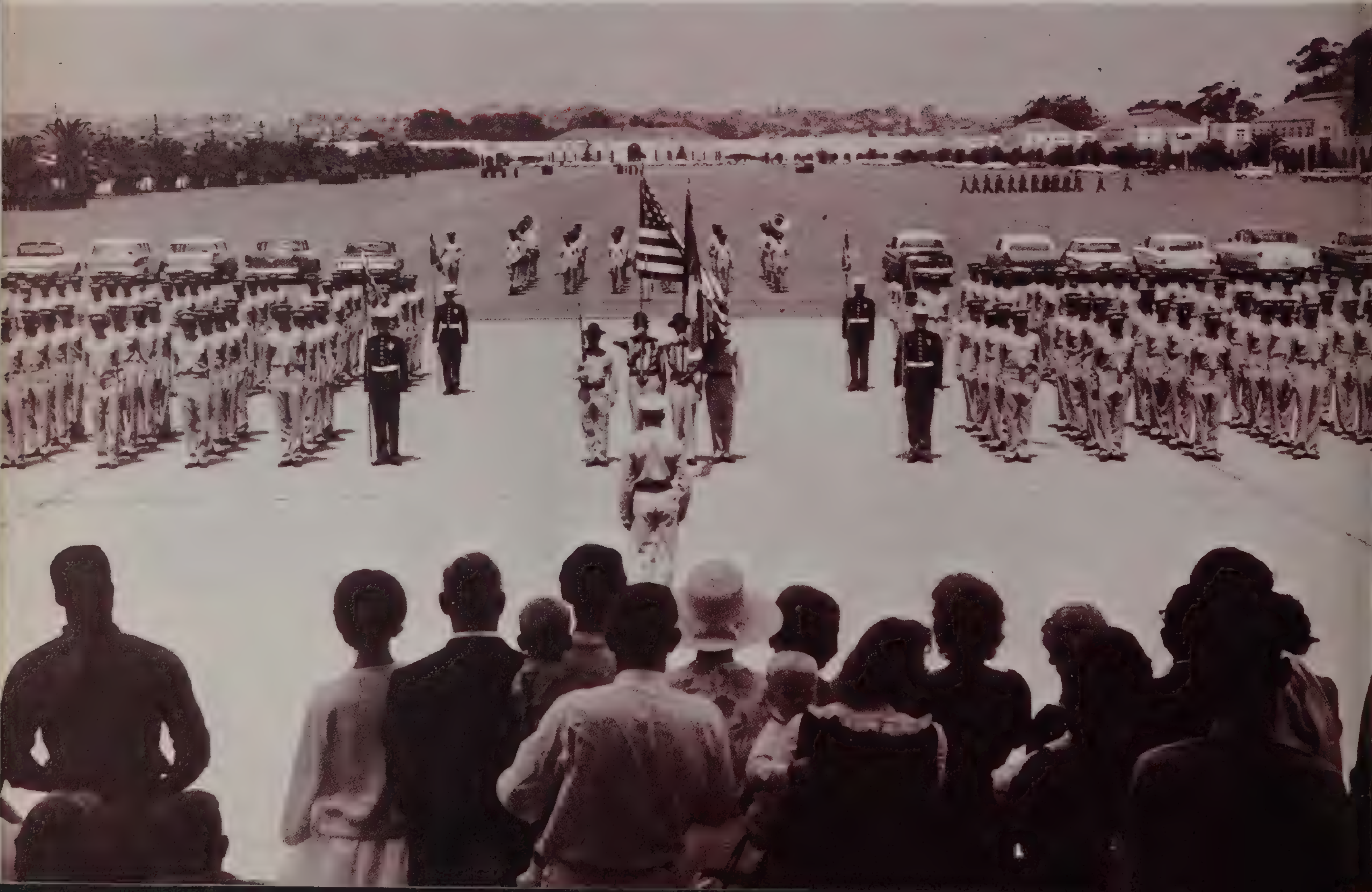
VISITORS

WEEKLY PARADE

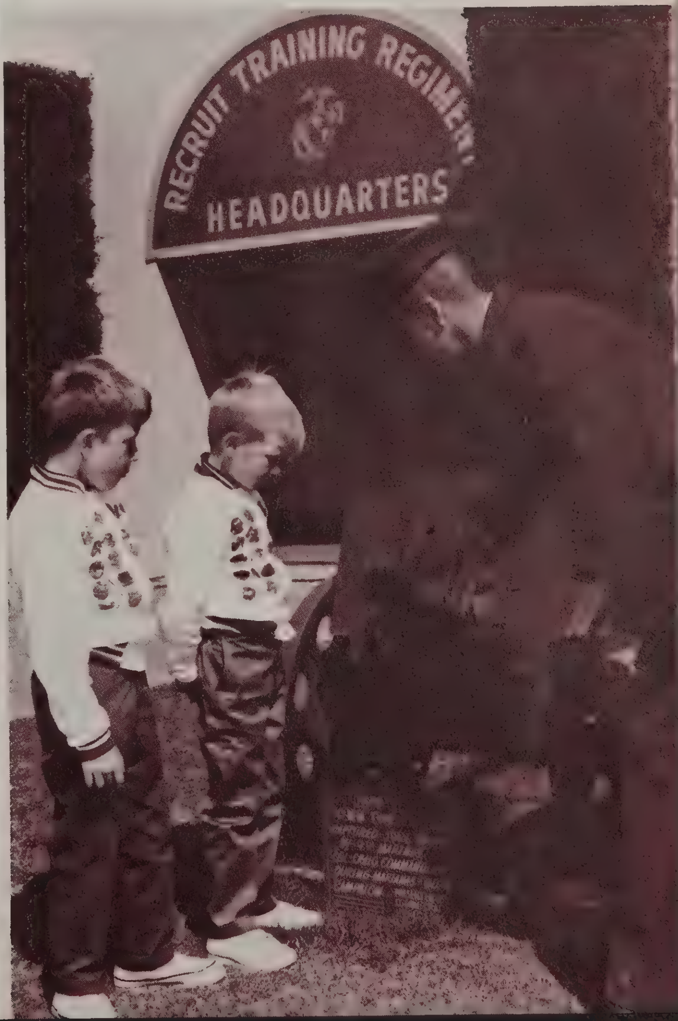
ELEVENTH WEEK INSPECTION

GRADUATION

GRADUATION



GRADUATION


RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT
HEADQUARTERS

Snapshots

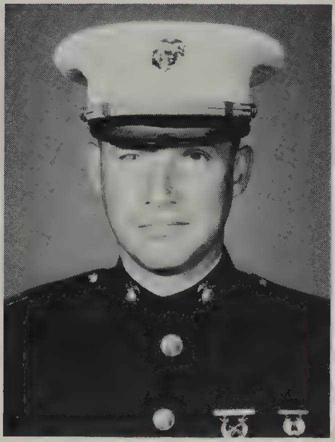
THIRD BATTALION
PLATOON 340

HONOR PLATOON

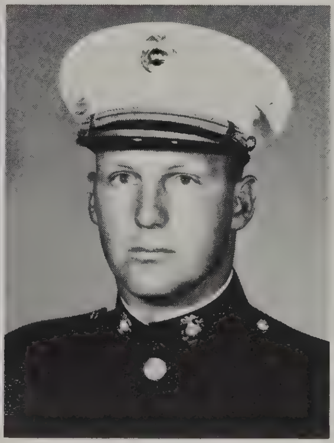
Commenced Training:
13 May 1964

Graduated:
23 July 1964

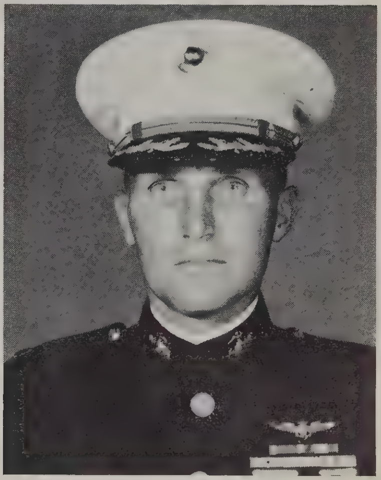
LtCol. W. M. Crooks
Battalion Commander



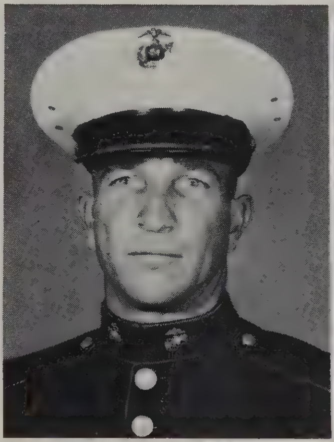
Capt. E. F. Mann
C. O. Co. K



1stLt. D. D. Barnhill
Series Commander

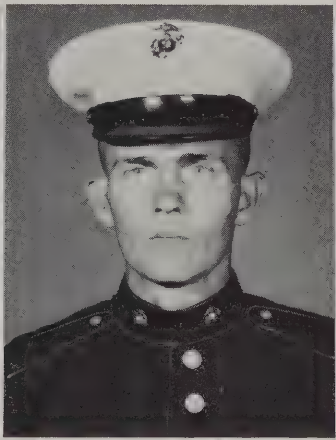


Maj. J. W. Irion, Jr.
Executive Officer

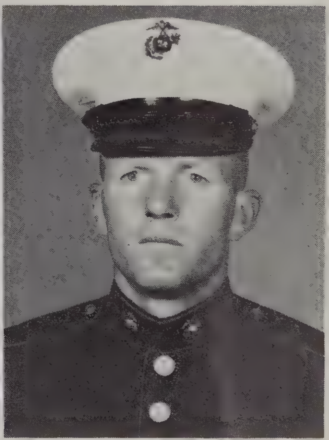


G/Sgt. E. E. Praiswater
Series Gunnery Sgt.

Sgt. B. L. Peyton
Platoon Commander



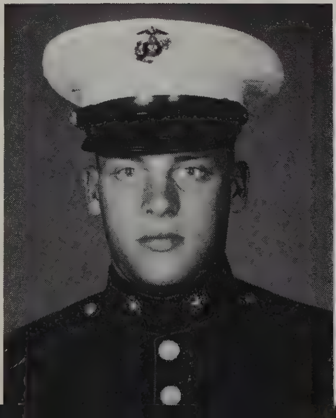
Sgt. E. S. Greenleaf
JDI

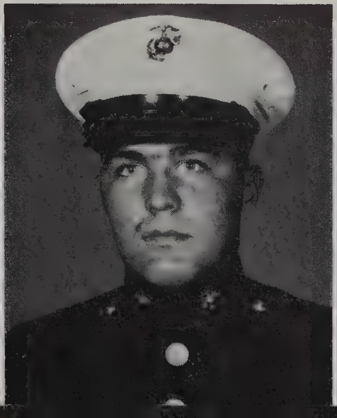


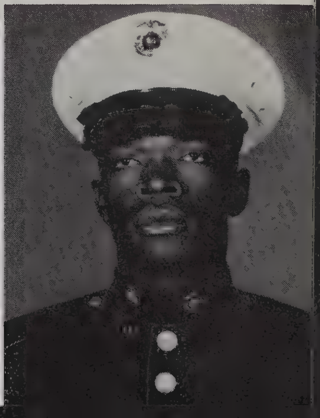
Cpl. J. E. Weidmayer
JDI

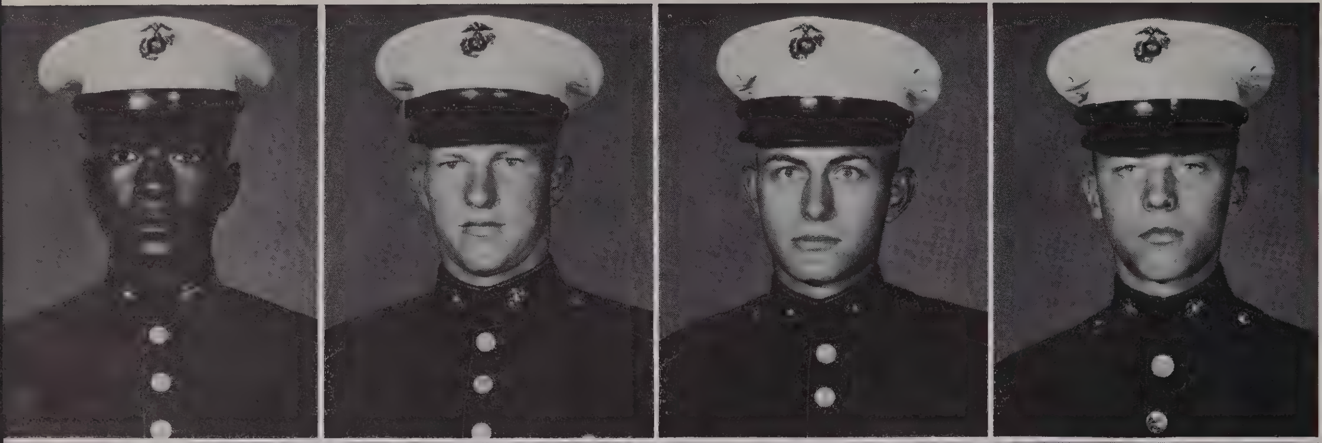
Pfc. James T. Ablan
Platoon Honorman
and Blues Award

Allison, Kenneth O.
Baker, George R.
Banks, Alvin D.

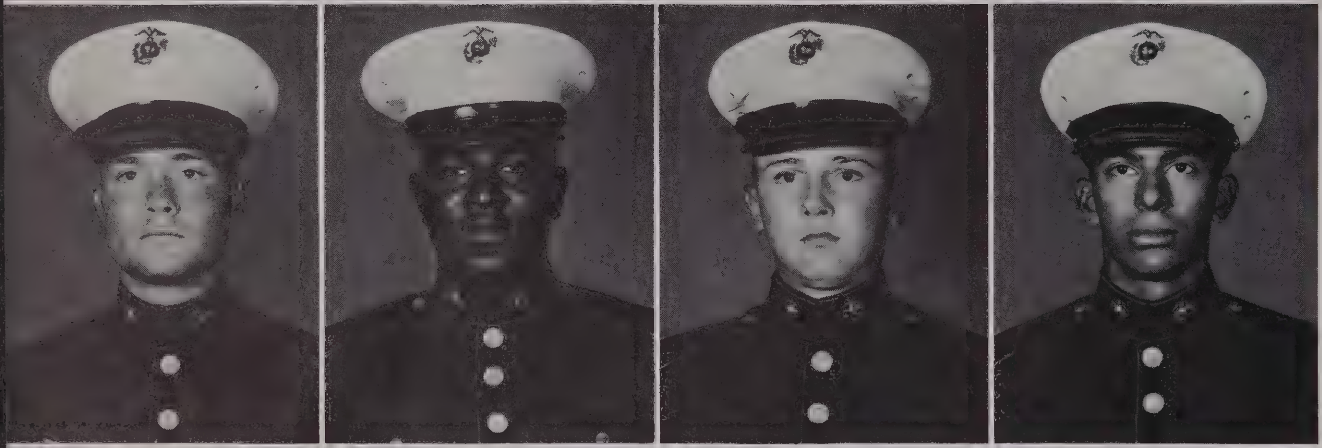








Bell, Roy D.
Carter, Ross D.
Conley, Thomas J.
Davie, Earle E. III



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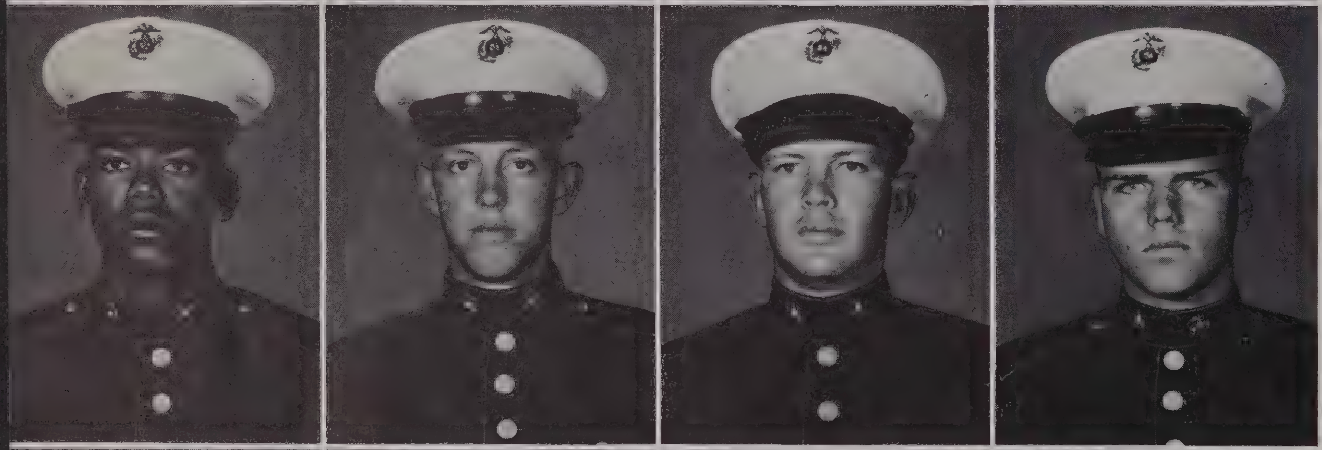
Evans, Robert Jr.
Filhart, Don
Garcia, Rudy Jr.



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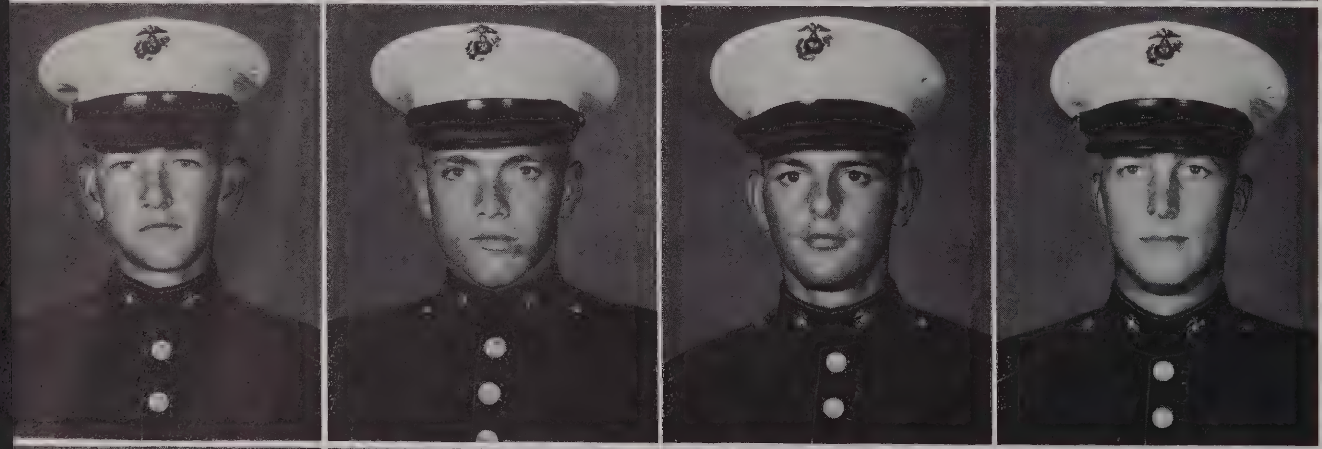
Green, Earnest W.
Gresbrink, Paul R.
Grzemkowski, Benjamin



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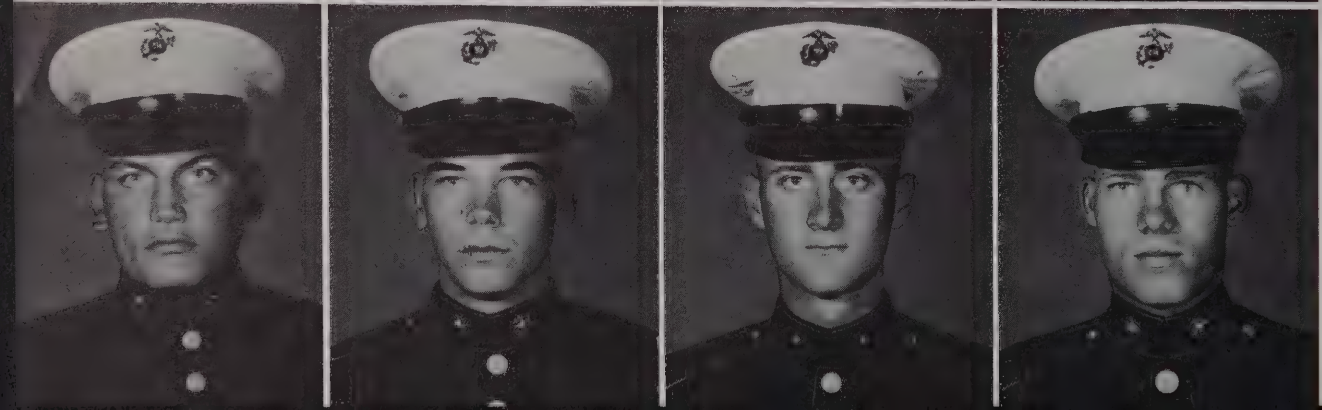
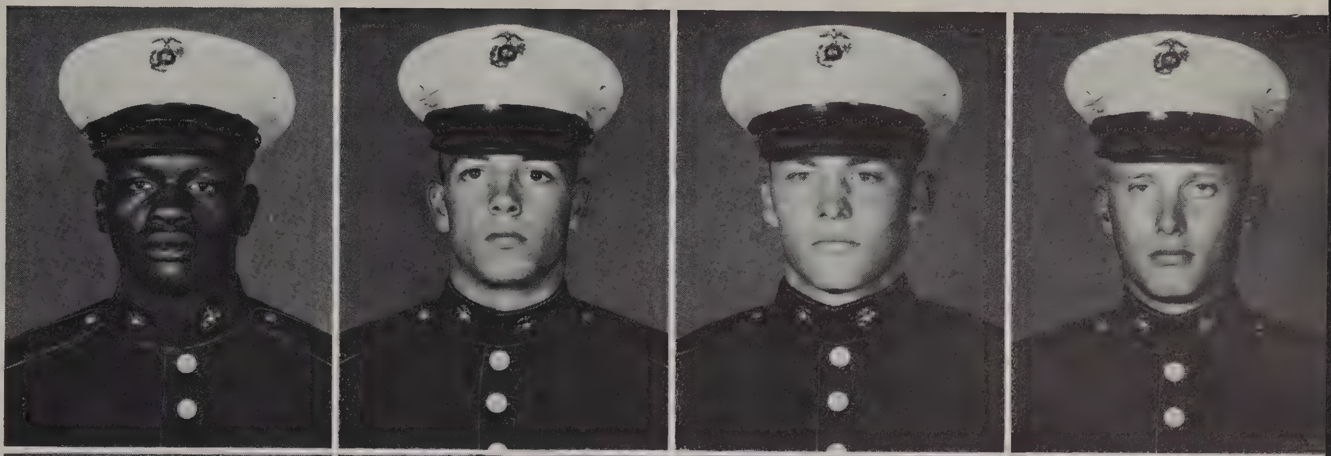
Horgan, Thomas J.
Inabnit, John O.



Jennings, Howard L.
Kipfstuhl, John C.
Lingle, Roy A.
Lloyd, James W.

McClendon, James Jr.
McLeod, Randy J. R.
Melbardis, Janis Jr.
Mosher, James D.



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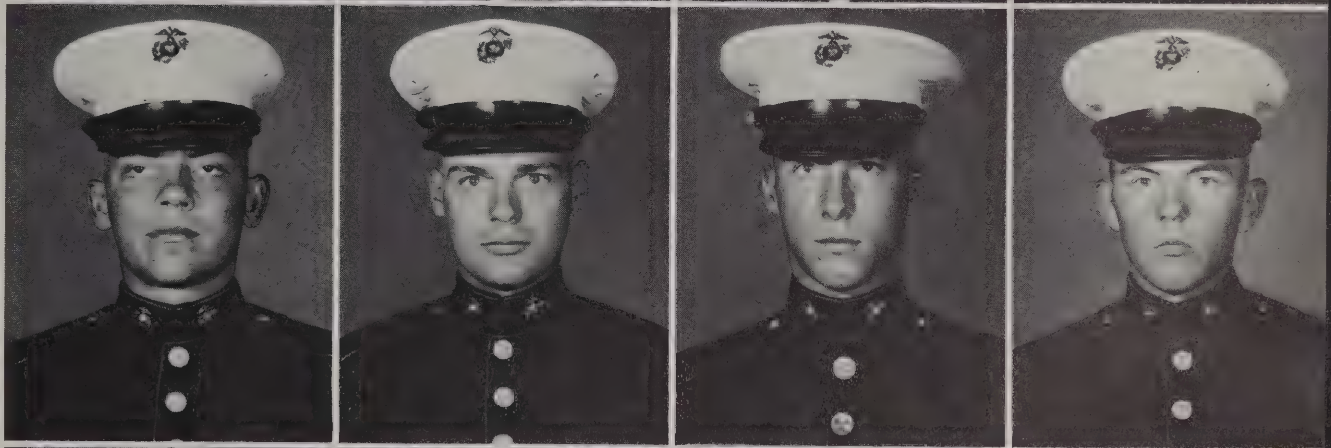
Palmer, William D.
Paquette, Gary L.
Pender, Lance G.



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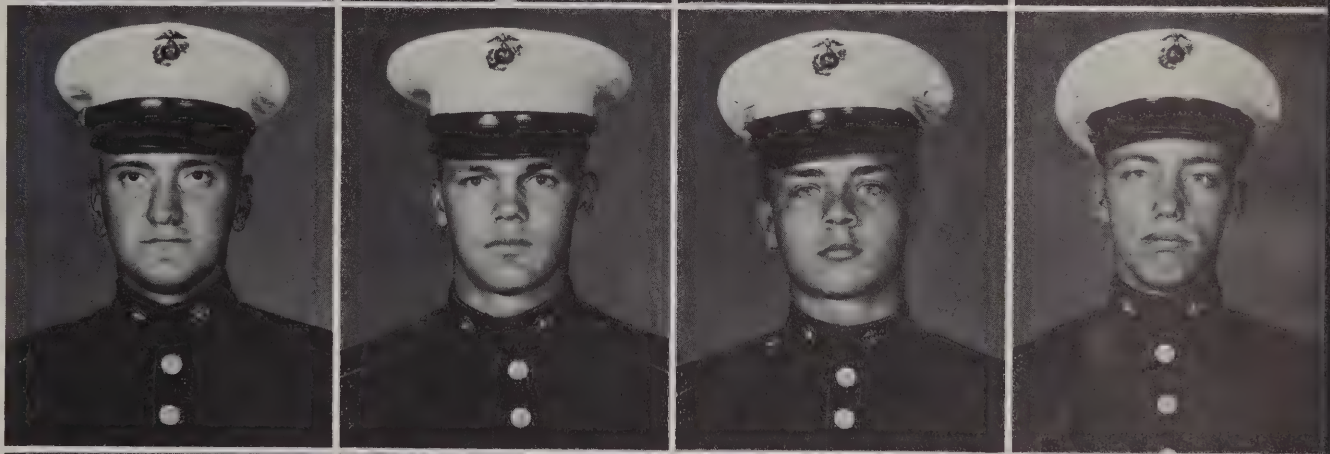
Poling, Michael J.
Price, Tom A.
Radcliff, Jerry W.



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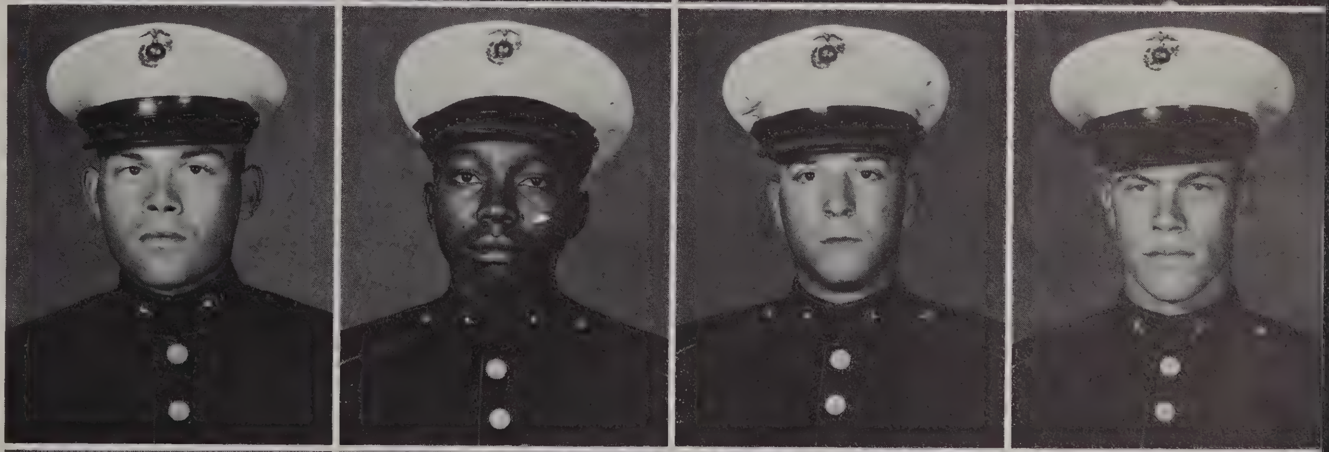
Renaud, Anthony H.
Render, Thomas K.



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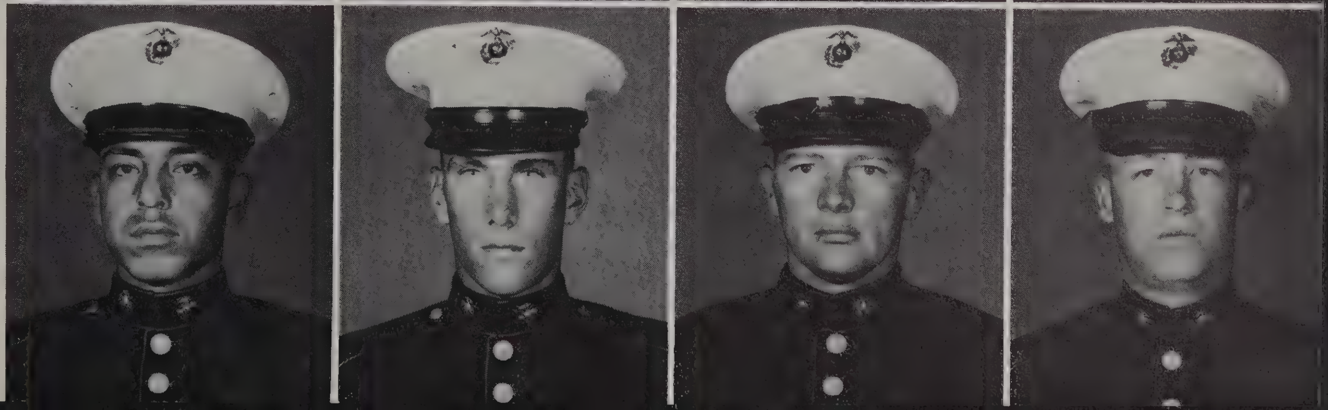
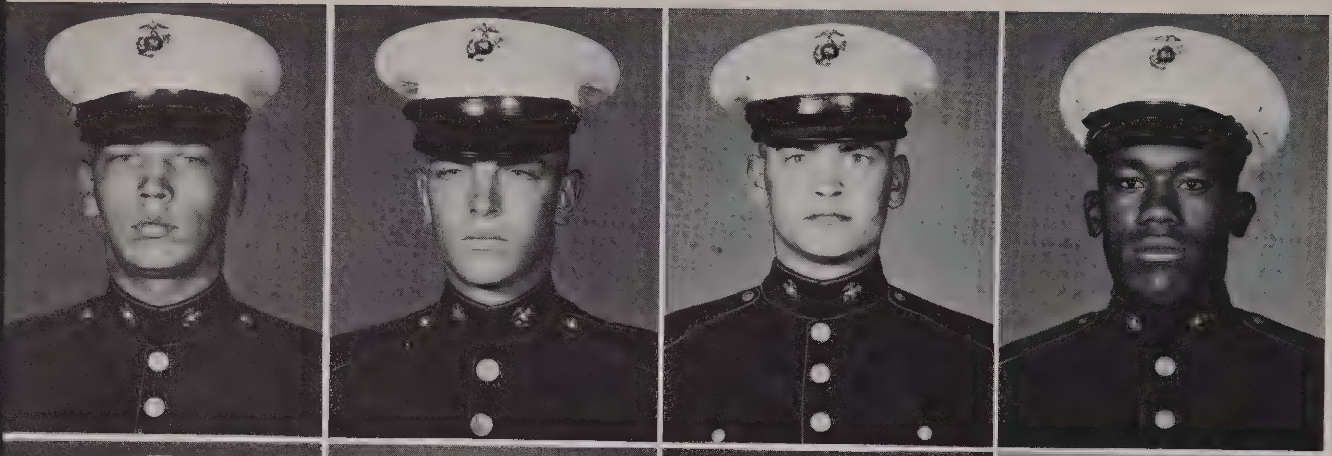
Stoner, Fred A.
Suggs, Lester P.





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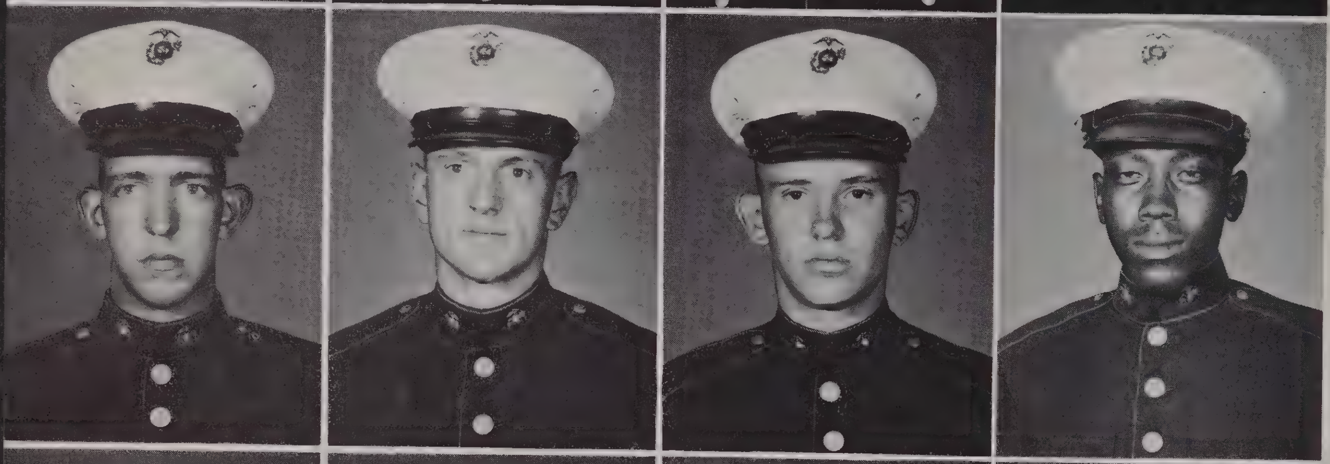
Whalen, Vaughn W.
Waters, Johnny L.



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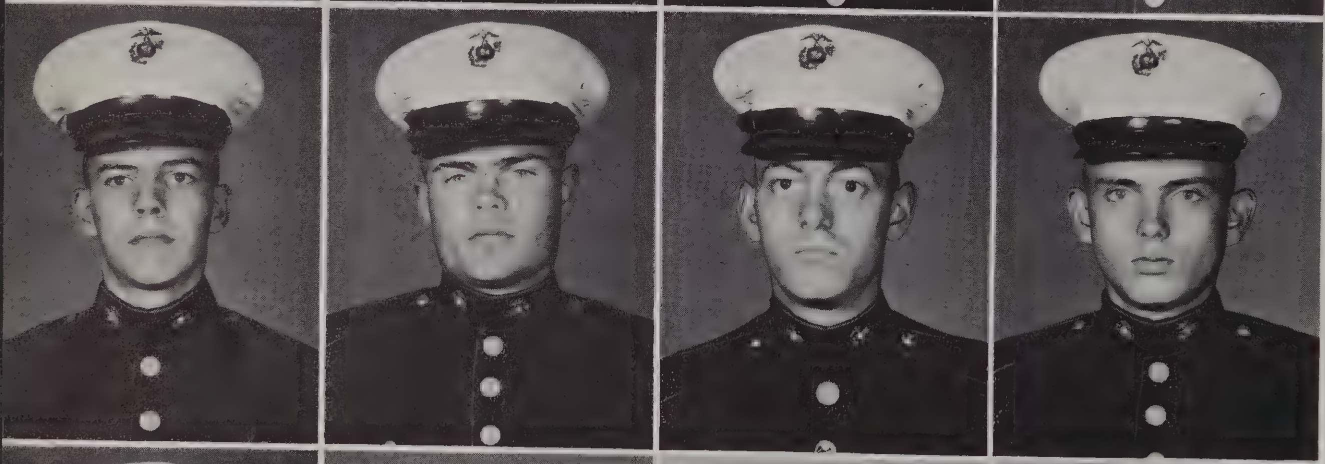
Wickell, Michael J.
Whitefield, Robert D.



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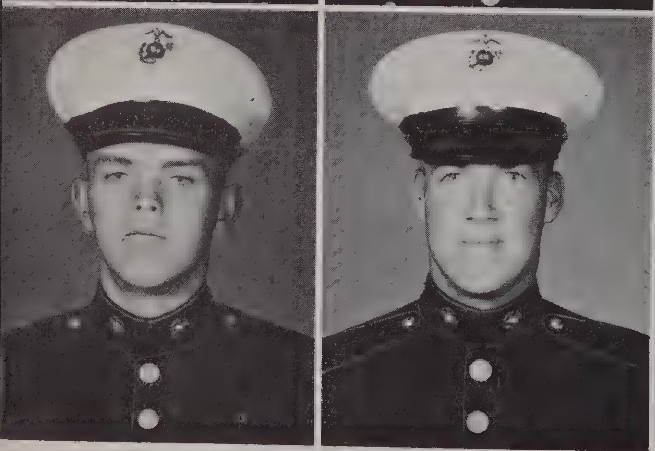
Larson, James I.
Shaw, S. T.
Macy, V.



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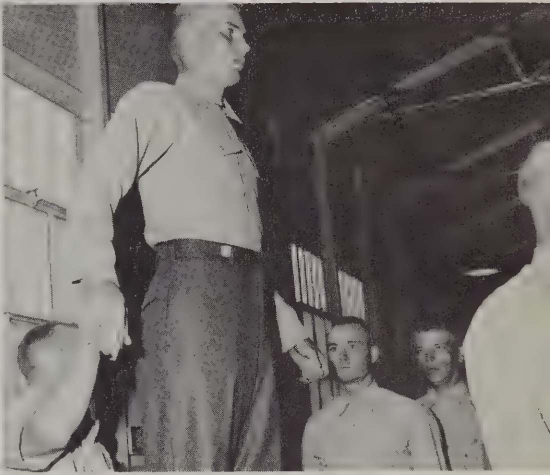
McDarius, R. E.



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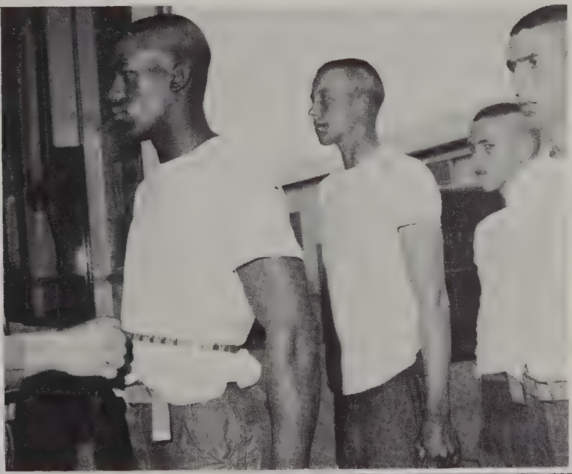
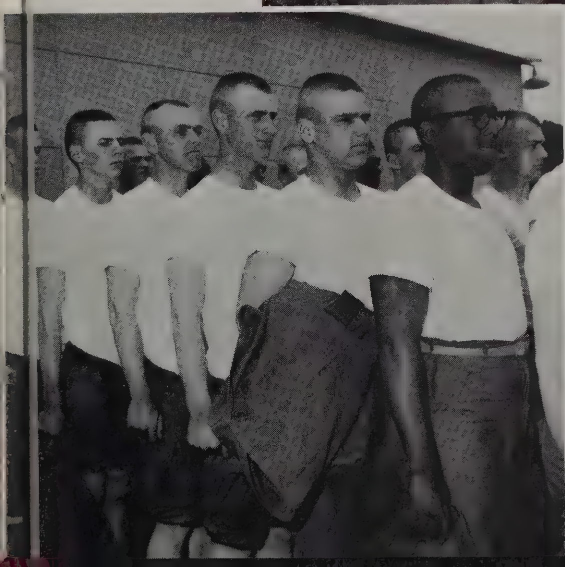
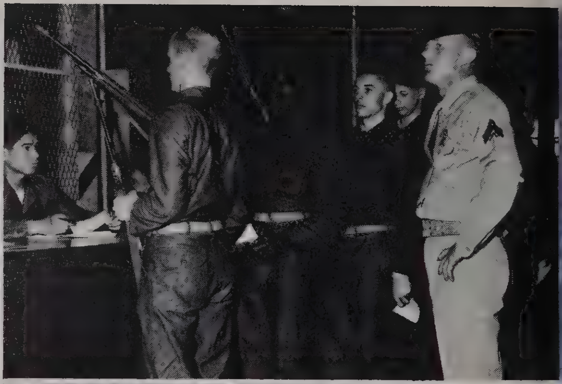
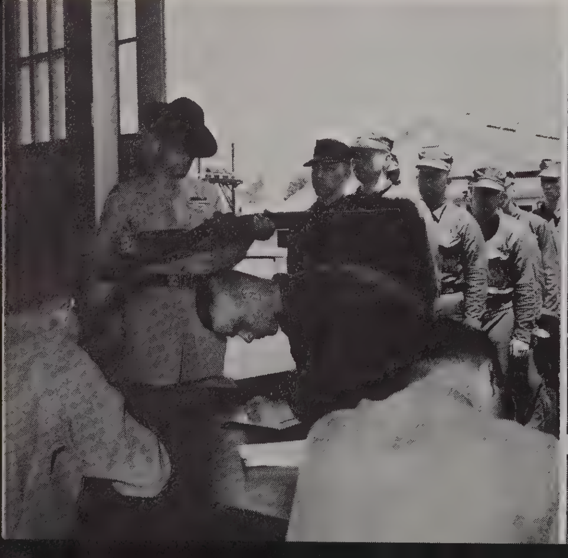
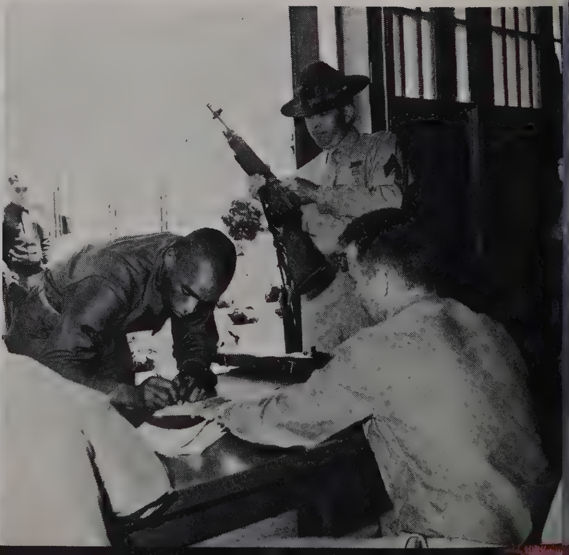



RIFLE ISSUE







SNAPPING IN

U.S. MARINE CORPS

U.S. MARINE CORPS
EVERLAST

U.S. MARINE CORPS
EVERLAST

U.S. MARINE CORPS
EVERLAST

BAYONET TRAINING

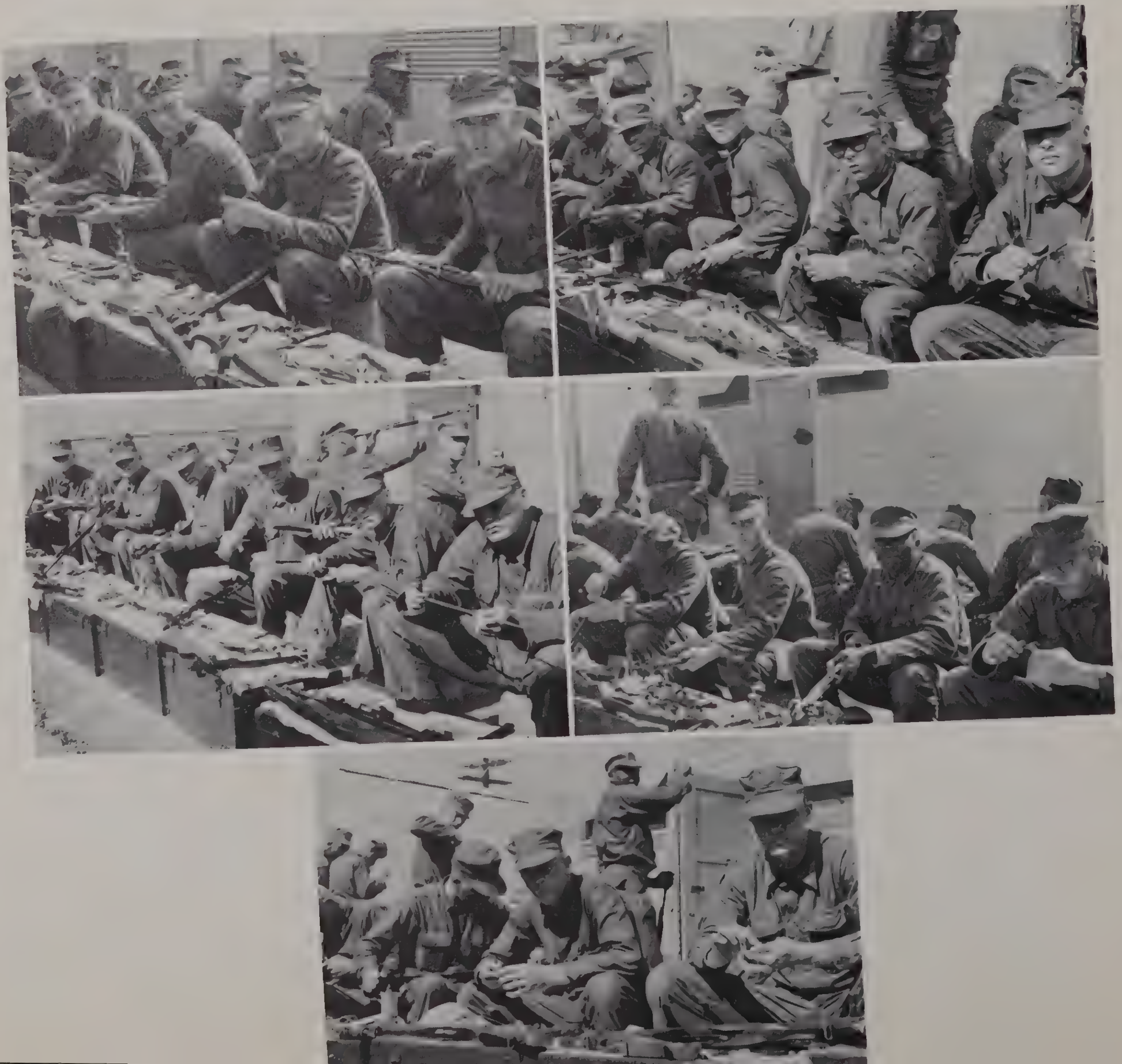
U.S. MARINE CORPS

U.S. MARINE CORPS
EVERLAST

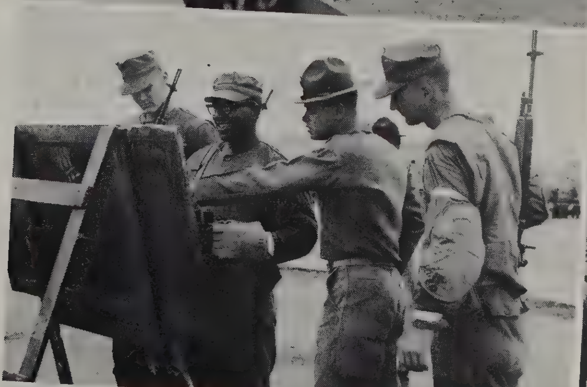
U.S. MARINE
EVERLAST

BIVOUAC

COMMANDERS TIME



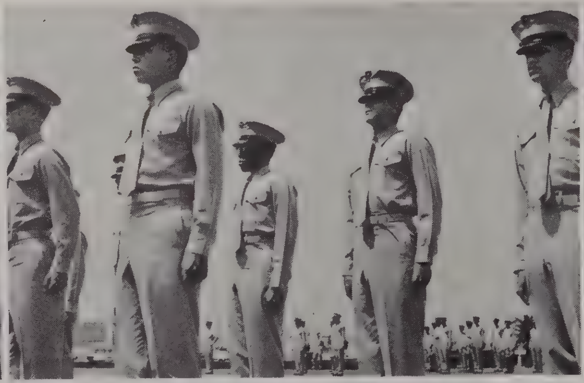
RECORD DAY

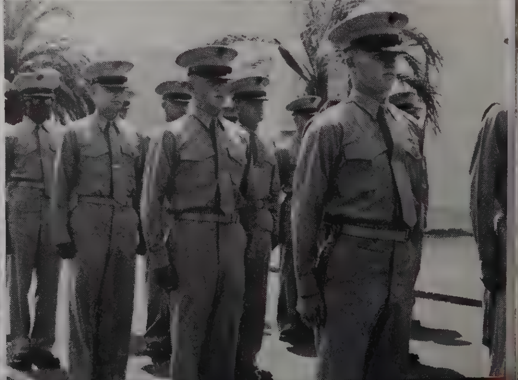


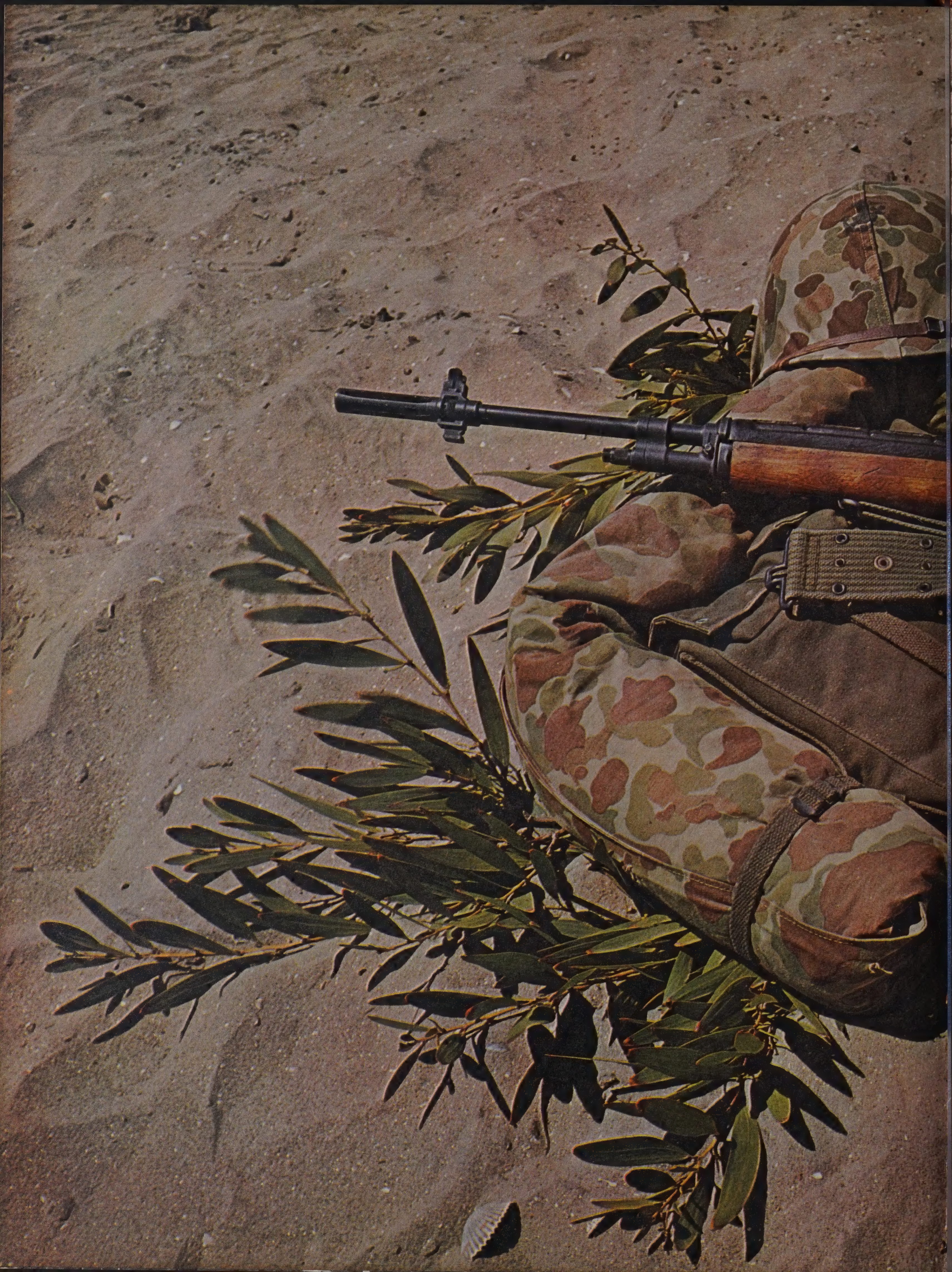
11th WEEK INSPECTION

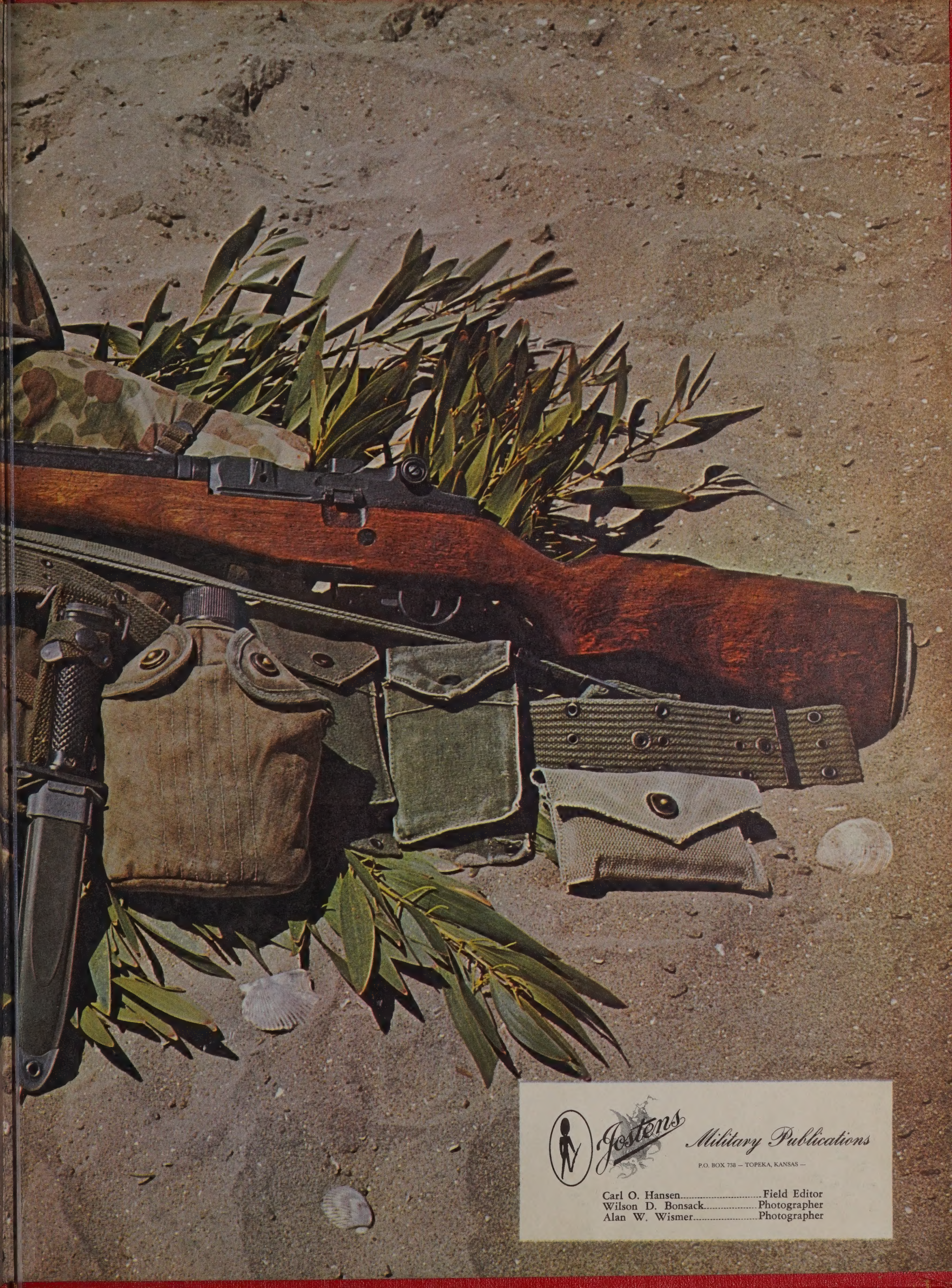
PFC. J. T. ABLAN RECEIVES HONORMAN CERTIFICATE FROM LT. COL. CROOKS.

GRADUATION









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